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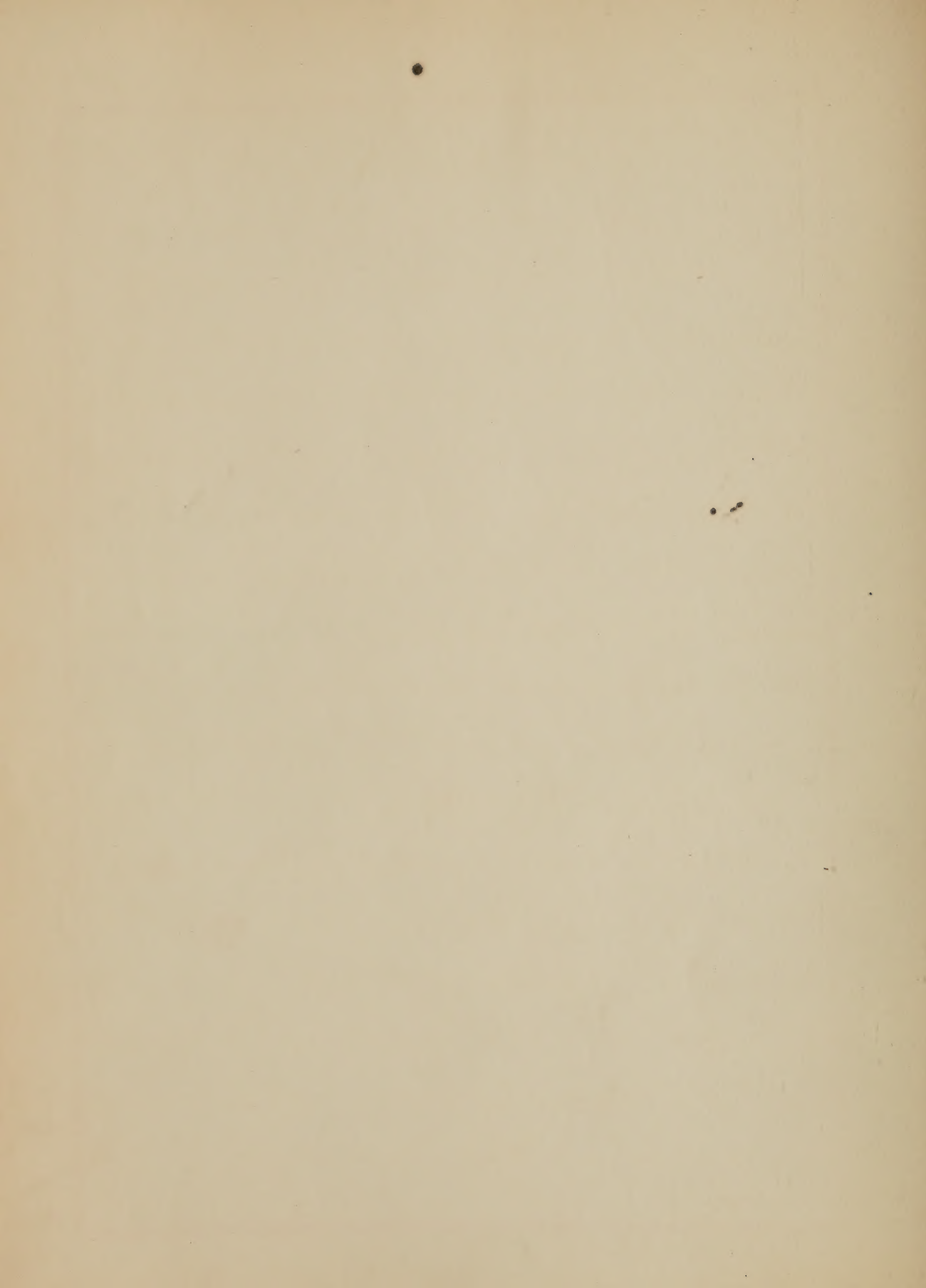
Geo. W. Ontario

Dept. of Philosophy
'98

Introduction

15 pages

Varieties in Standard
English Pronunciation



Introduction.

The varieties of English pronunciation furnish a very interesting study. In them we see the workings of the language. In some varieties we see those very influences at work which have made the language what it is to-day. We see instances of the power of stress and of analogy. We note the influences which other languages both directly and indirectly have exerted over our own. We note the changes brought about by the inherent nature of the word i.e. the phonetic changes. In a word, we have seen all those forces at work which have caused the development of the

Introduction (2)

Language into its present form and which will cause it to develop along the same lines. Language is not sprung from any hap-hazard source nor has its development been left to chance. Language is a growth and although foreign and particular influences may cause it to eddy about and be retarded in its course, still when considered historically it can be said that it flows on its way in an even current under regular laws and following out a fixed line of development.

The last chapter of this thesis will contain an historical

Introduction

article on English pronunciation ^{principles} which will embrace all the changes to be found in the English language. I immediately felt, however, that I will give a few general rules and observations which may be of use to themselves and to others by their frequency or their importance.

1. When comparing the English with the Latin we are struck mainly by two points of difference in the general tone of the language. The first is its increased simplicity and the loss of that massive and ponderous quality which is still preserved in Latin. The second is the loss of the

Introduction

least, without of the Harmonic family. This similarity was caused through French influence they brought in many words containing similarity and their own native ones as well at hand, all the cause of this notable similarity of language.

The gutteral *h* was gradually lost. In early W.G. it is preserved but in late W.G. it was generally given up. This was probably due to French influence in their dialect but this is not a likely reason, because, indeed, their genuine incapability of pronouncing it.

This is a common French influence

Introduction (3)

It has been a public source of
astonishment and regret in England
that the opposite of these things
disposed to throw the accent on
the first of the words. Thus
many French words when intro-
duced into English retained their
Romance accentuation. In course
of time analogy with the native
English words induced it to shift
and this accentuation was thrown
forward. In some words, this
diversity of principle in accentuation
is intended to differentiate two
meanings or shades of meaning of
the same word: e.g. *angry*, *angry*.

6 Introduction

I now turn to the general rule can be stated that the more familiar and frequent a foreign word becomes, the more liable it is to be accepted according to the English principle.

2 The pronunciation of certain combinations of words, especially those ending and beginning with different consonants, is difficult on account of the different position of the mouth passages required by the two consonants. To diminish this difficulty it is not at a convenient time to make the transition to the two consonantal words, as one of three things occurs. Either partial or whole assimilation of the

Introduction

Two consonants in series or a vowel is inserted between the two consonants both of which are then pronounced.

3. When two similar consonants come together in different syllables the first being unaccented i.e. being a prefix, then the first consonant is generally dropped.

4. Now is between two consonants when mentioned under other conditions is visible or invisible at all being e.g. hand:

5. A breath consonant in order to keep its quality of sound must not be immediately followed by a voiced consonant. Such being

Introduction

The case, either the breath is-
suant becomes voiced or the
voiceless consonant becomes
voiced, in other words assimila-
-tion is found to occur.

6. The breath consonant 'h'
has always been regarded
as a voiceless consonant at least
in English and especially in
French.

7. We are inclined to make
two similar consonants into one
long consonant when they come
together in internal combination
or otherwise.

8. Note also that there is
assimilation in voice as well
as in consonants.

Introduction

9. In conversation when two words bring together words of the same consonants, the two words will be likely to coalesce and are almost sure to do so if one is emphatic.

10. P has a darkening influence over a preceding 'a' in monosyllables eg. baron, barbarity.

11. Notice the softening of the voice after every hard consonant except when followed by a word beginning with a vowel.

12. In general it may be said, that the more emphatic a word becomes the more liable it is to coalesce with the following word.

Introduction

13. Deviation is always
plap to part in spelling as
well as in pronunciation eg. cold

14. All these provincialisms
developing more rapidly than
orthography, which tends to be
consolidated, still there is a
strong central attraction between
them eg. valley. This was orig-
inally pronounced /tʰa:li/ but
it is now pronounced as
written

Introduction

The body of this treatise will contain the words of the papers written in English which have varieties in pronunciation i.e. varieties which are generally heard and generally recognized. Some we have omitted to do so, but the essential varieties which in these cases where they have crept into standard usage.

We have taken Webster as our authority. Some of the most curious and scientific terms we have learned to use in writing a variety of pronunciation are included.

The words will be treated.

Introduction

According to the cause of the
variety, whether by accident,
by analogy, by historical or
by primitive causes.

Under accident will be seen
many varieties in pronunciation
on that note in the various
words 'ill'.

Under analogy will be found
all those varieties which have
arisen by those factors such as
the difference in accent in the
words 'about', or 'back' etc. when
used as noun or as verb.

Under historical causes such
varieties as that seen in 'about'
palm, calum etc.

Introduction

Under phonetic cases, we
consider as we caused by the
inherent character of the
phenomena such as the
in origin, degree, and nature.

The above four terms are
really self-explanatory.

I speak of phonetic cases
because I have had the
division of the words into
three classes in the
proper sense, and I have
placed in the historical section
instead of in analogy, or in
the analogy section instead
of in phonetic. This division
arises that very frequently.

Introduction

A review of these courses asked
together to bring about the
unity in pronunciation, the
point as to which class they
belong in not very important.

The important matter is the
unity of the results in pro-
nunciation. This I have tried
to do as exhaustively as
possible for reasons which
are being given over Webster's un-
derstanding of the case and ending
and connecting them with
other words. I thought it a
variety in pronunciation.

First I have mentioned
to give a sketch and review of

Introduction

The phonetic alphabet which
has been used in writing the names
of persons.



2, Phonetic Alphabet.

27 pages

Phonetic Alphabet

The Phonetic Alphabet used in the following page is the system as outlined by Sweet in his 'Short Historical English Grammar'. I have modified these signs a little for the purpose of the present paper as it is not necessary to explain details. It is thus not as detailed as more general systems are and is very simple and can be used with facility in a very short time.

I shall first give Sweet's system in full. I shall then give a short dog's grammar of it showing where it is superior to some other systems in respect to practicality and facility of use.

Phonetic Alphabet

The following is taken from 1-1000
to show it in its original form.

pg. 19. - 25.

The Vowels in Detail

The following are the most important
vowels.

A. Unstressed vowels

63. (a) 'clear back': (a-ha-a) ah!

64. (e) 'dark back': (e-eh-e) eh!

65. (o) 'mixed or neutral vowel'

(mo-o-mo) mo-o-mo

66. (i) 'high back'. Close (i) in French

like, the short 'i' is as in French

being, always pure. Long 'i' is the

older English sound in such words

as see, sea, machine, machine, and

this sound is still preserved in

Diphthongs - Monophthongs

English has the following diphthongs:
In the South of England it is dis-
tinguished into 'i', followed by 'y' or
close (i) which is nearly the sound
of the consonant (j) in 'joy', as we
write (ij) etc.

67. (e) 'short' - sound. In some dialects
the English vowel in 'men' is pronounced
(e). Before (e) - with which it forms
a diphthong - it is still pronounced as in
(e) 'be', 'fair'. The long, open
vowel (ee) is still preserved in South
in such words as 'man', 'day' where
it is pronounced as in 'day'.

68. (a) 'broad vowel': (man) man

Phonetic Alphabet (4)

B. Round Vowels.

69 (u) 'high back round' Close in French *rou*, the E. short (u) in full *put* 'ring' *young* *son*. The other close (u) in *put* is a 'weak' close, more, *you* *few* is still kept in but lost out the center of the tongue. In the latter of English it is more (u) with a distinct (i) 'Weak open (u) as in *value*, is the high mixed round vowel which, when necessary, we write (ü) - (vaelü).

70. (o) 'back round' Close in French *beau* (bo). Close (oo) in *putch* *no*, *know* where Standard English has the diphthong (ou). The (o) in the diphthong (ou) as in *boy* is the same open round.

Phonetic Alphabet

10. ö as in *Ötzer* is the open-mixed vowel, which, when necessary, we write (ö) - *Ötzer*.

11. ɔ 'broad back vowel' This is the sound of *father* in *father* and *what*. The long broad vowel is heard in such words as *mass*, *fall*, *war*, *care*. We write the short vowel ɔ , the long ɔ: , in *father* & *what* (*father*, *what*).

12. y 'high front vowel' = *see* as in *see*, *yes*, *see*.

13. ʊ 'front vowel' This is the sound of *put* in *put* whose vowel is a rounded front ʊ . *Put* in *put*.

Phonetic Alphabet (b)

Nasal Vowels.

74. If a vowel is formed with the nose-passage open, it is said to be nasal which we mark by (n). Thus we have nasal, (a, an) in French song, nasal vowels, (an, on).

Diphthongs

75. We call (ai, au, oi, ou) real diphthongs because they are not very distinct; these two elements differing only in height.

76. Full diphthongs, on the other hand, such as (ai, au, oi) are marked as distinct as distinct as possible from one another.

77. There is another class of

Phonetic Alphabet (7)

Phonetic Alphabet (7)
 hear, here (i, e), fare, fair (f, e),
 poor (p, e), pear (p, e) (e, i, a, e).
 These are also common to the
 as in fair (f, e) (e, i, a, e).

78. The following table will show
 the relations of the chief vowels
 more clearly. Those marked * do
 not occur in English.

high front * Λ	high central * ü	high back i
back e, e	central e	front e, e
high back u	high central ü	high front * y
back round o, o	central round ö	front round * œ

Phonetic Alphabet.

79. The relations of the English vowels may be shown thus:

Short	e	æ	i	æ	u	o
Long	æ	æ				o
{ All Diphthongs + all triphthongs			if	ie	uo	uo
						uo
Triphthongs			io	æ	uo	uo

Consonants.

80. Consonants admit of a two-fold division: (a) by Process, (b) by Form.

By form there are five classes

81. (a) Open, in which the passage is unobstructed without stoppage such as (a)

82. (b) Close, in which the passage is

Phonetic Alphabet (a)

middle is 'm' because the vowel is
open at the sides as in 'm'.

83. (c) ts ts, formed by a voiceless
tongue. The voiceless stops (k, t, p) are
in English followed by a breath
glide or slight puff of breath. 'ts'
'cat' almost - (kharsh).

84. (d) Nasal consonants are
formed with the air passing through the
mouth passage the vocal cords
being left open as in 'm'.

85. (e) Vibrants are the result of
vibration of the tongue against
the roof of the mouth. Thus, in the first
location (1) the point of the tongue
vibrates against the alveolar ridge,
in 'n' being an open consonant

Phonetic Alphabet (10)

is the most common

Place.

Any place that we also have

86. (a) Back, formed by the root

of the tongue as in (a) in (a)

(king). The back open movement

⊗ is the sound of 'ch' in the

beetle and German 'ch'. The

corresponding voice movement (3)

is heard in the German 'age'.

87. (b) F root, formed by the

middle of the tongue as in the

hook, as in a movement, in

you which is really a movement

(i). The corresponding breath movement

(c) is heard in German 'ich' and

beetle (a) (2) which is

Phonetic Alphabet (1)

88. (a) Point, formed by the tip of the tongue. In the point-open consonants such as p, t, n, l, the point of the tongue is raised against the alveolar part behind the teeth, in the point-closed consonants such as the point-closed (b) in 'thin', it is raised against the teeth. The voice consonant corresponding to (p) is b in 'than'.

89. (a) Blade, formed by the blade of the tongue - that part of it which is immediately behind the point. (a) are blade consonants. In the blade-point consonants, such as the blade-point

Phonetic Alphabet

open (i) in 'ice', the blade position is modified by raising the point of the tongue. The corresponding voiceless consonant (t) is heard in 'tea' (11230).

90. The point and blade consonants are included under the name of forward consonants.

91 (2). Lip formed by the lips, such as (p, m). The lip-open consonant (ø) is the sound pronounced in 'German' and is the corresponding voiceless consonant occurs in German in such words as 'quell' (t-Bel); (f, v) are lip-back consonants. 'fish' is in 'fish' and (w) are lip-back

Phonetic Alphabet (13)

Consonant formed by narrowing the lip-opening and raising the back of the tongue at the same time, as in the consonant (w). See consonant (w) in the previous (12).

Unvoiced consonants:

Rounding, Fronting

12. (u, v) are rounded consonants, formed in this manner: (u) is formed by drawing back the lip-opening as in (w), and the lip-opening is fronted the back of the tongue is raised (x), as in the back of the mouth (xii) in the word 'back'. (v) this consonant may be formed in the same way,



Phonetic Alphabet (4)

where we express by adding (u),
thus (puet) is 'pet' pronounced
with a rounded e.

93. When a consonant is
modified by raising the back of
the tongue, it is said to be
back-modified or backed, which
we express by adding (y). Thus
the lip-open back-modified co-
nsonant is the sound in ^{to} with
which (Bight) is pronounced a
consonantal (y).

The Aspirate

94. The aspirate (h) is partly an
open throat consonant, partly a
breathless vowel glide. Thus (hy) is

Operation "Blitzkrieg"

There is a serious danger of confusion
the beginning of the war, and
it is not too late to make the necessary
changes. The following is a list of the
most important ones. *
The first is the question of the
army's equipment.

Phonetic Alphabet

Phonetic

	Drum	Rock	Frank	Print	Blade	Plate	Print	Tip	Tip
Open	h	*x	*c	*m, p	3	5	*φ	wa	y
Close	—			*l					
Stop		*r	*c	t			p		
Medial	—	*g	*n				*m		

Phonetic

Open	—	*3	j	n, d	z	3	*B	u	i
Close	—			l					
Stop	—	g	*g	t			k		
Medial	—	g	*n	n			m		

Phonetic Alphabet 1871.

The System outlined above
as compared to the Visible Speech
Symbols given in Sweet's History
of English Sounds, practically
differs but so much more
out by U. M. Bell, has
several points which recommend
it for the purpose of the
present paper.

Every system of Phonetic
writing, must, to be of practical
advantage, have some definite
aim and limitations.

Dr. Sweet's Visible Speech is
not so exhaustive as the former. It
is simply impossible to make an
exhaustive Alphabet of the words

Phonetic Alphabet

in making a ~~phonetic~~ alphabet
we must not let out in there
of the words and also never
think a word is a single
unit in sound & in position, in
different languages. We may
be a little farther back in one
language than in another,
perhaps a word is given a stronger
sound etc. There will differ-
ences in the position of the
letters in the alphabet and in the
position of the letters in the
word, a distinct tone to the
language. The failure to recog-
nize this point is one reason
why, for example, many people
are in failing to give a German

Phonetic Alphabet

There are as yet no signs of its being
called. Thus to make an
exhaustive and universal alphabet
it would be necessary to express
all the gradations of sound and
to be master of all the slight
differences in the words of words
and movements of the different
languages. This is indeed
a certain extent as I wish
has done. It is not correct that
one is sure to be met by some
difficulty which has not been
considered.

Thus because the Phonetic
Alphabet is particular in its
aim and is restricted almost

Phonetic Alphabet,
wholly to English sounds, I have
inserted it for the present paper.

As compared directly with the
Visible Speech Symbols.

(1) It is simpler. I need recognize
that confusion may arise in the
application of the Visible Speech
Symbols and on this account
the instructions include the Phonetic
Symbols to explain them.

(2) It is more practicable and
can be used with greater facility.
The Visible Speech Symbols take
longer to write than the
Phonetic Alphabet and must
be carefully made or confusion
may arise.

Phonetic Alphabet

3) The Phonetic Alphabet is now
being used. The Visible Book
symbols are so arranged that there
points of difference and similarity
lead us to each other so easily
that very great familiarity with the
system is needed before it
can be used correctly. This
has two results. Not only is
the writer liable at any time
to make a mistake but the
reader himself must have a
great familiarity with the
system or he will not under-
stand the points of difference
in word and pronunciation
which the Visible Book symbols

Phonetic Alphabet (24).

are intended to cover,
the very rapid progress of the
modern system of Phonetic notation
is similar to Dialects Phonetic
Alphabet and easily adapted to
it. On the other hand, as
noted above, Dialects have
many of the same sounds as the
standard English, and so requiring that great
familiarity with them is needed
before they can be read or under-
stood without difficulty.

The above arguments would
not be wholly convincing if
merely a comparison between
Dialects and Standard English
and the Phonetic Alphabet.

Phonetic Alphabet (26)

g' covered by e.g. g' as in g' (king)
x' divided into its component words
m and n; and 'y' represented by
i e.g. year (y). As regards the
these letters the words ordi-
narily not universally acknow-
ledged as denoted by them.
Thus the reader is reminded to
hear only the few sounds and
symbols which are not used
by the letters of the alphabet.

2.

'v' full back as in even (v)

'd' mixed or neutral position (d)

't' full back as in that (t)

'g' = ng as in king (king)

Phonetic Alphabet

p' = the as in there

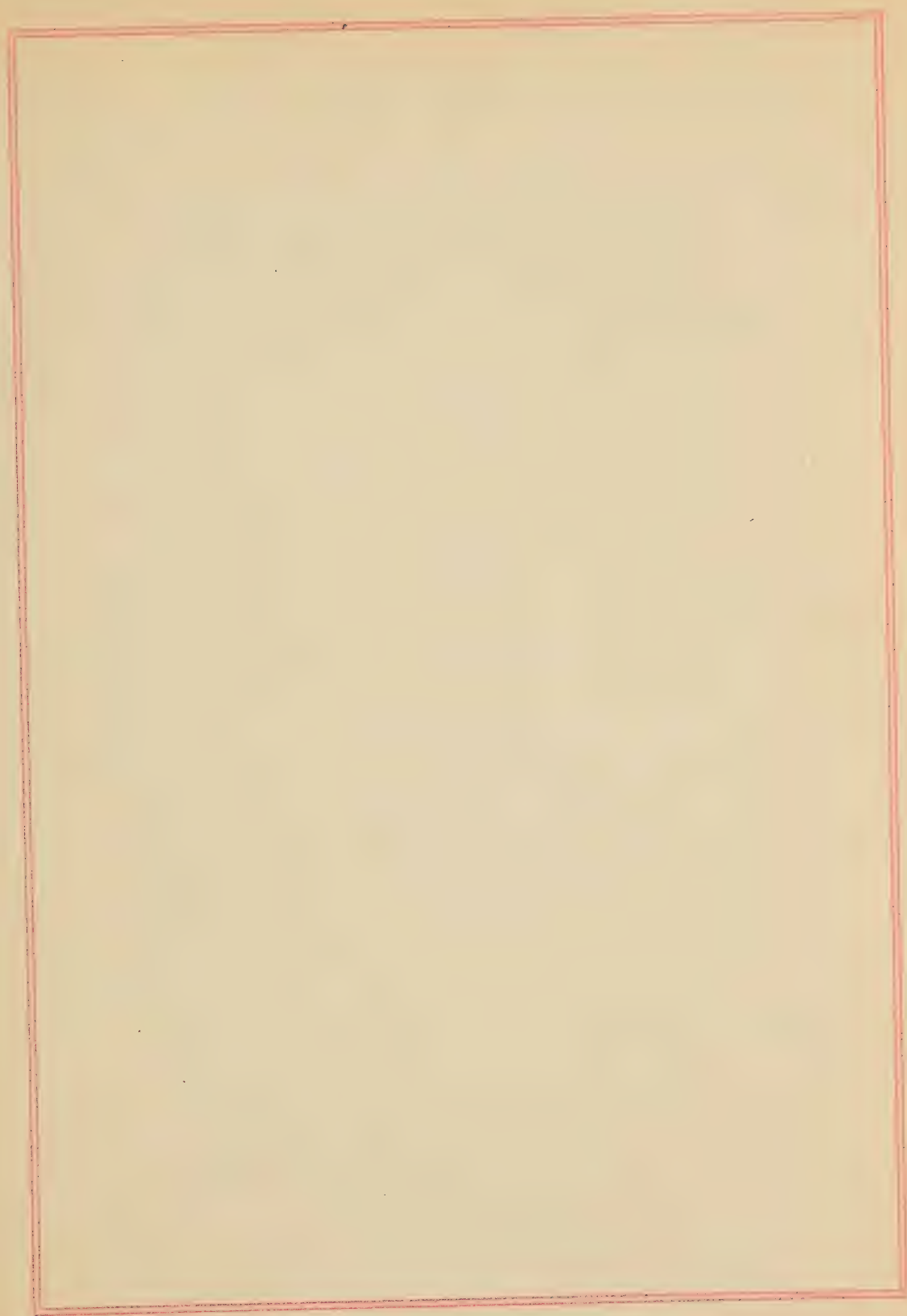
t' = the as in there

y' = the as in she

z' = sound in measure (the z)

These are the most important

of the new symbols. After learning these a rather easy task, the writer is able to go to work and accurately designate the sound of any word not in the English language.



is order influenced by

the order

69 pages

The word acoustic has two
pronunciations. According to Webster
it is either pronounced acoustical
(a-coust-ic). The other pronunciation
which is heard among certain
speakers and even more generally
is acoustice (a-coust-ice).

The right pronunciation of acoustice
is on the word acoustice but the frequent
mispronunciation is acoustice.

Careful speakers give the
first pronunciation but generally
the pronunciation is acoustice.

the word

The word advertisement should
currently have the same as the
word replace but it is not the
same as the word advertisement
third syllable. This is probably
analogous with the word advertisement

the word

The word division is pronounced
in two ways. By some the word
is pronounced as in the
line. By others it is pronounced
in an analogy with the word
division, line etc.

ele

The word *alide* has been
correctly pronounced a short 'i' but
we hear it given the long 'i' -
misleading at times. It is probably
due to the following ~~to~~ which
is so frequently a sign of length
the preceding vowel. The remark
of course refers also to *agile* &
agilezza.

naic

algebraic. In this word the
a is very often pronounced
long but that ~~is~~ 'i' being
pronounced (algebraic). It also
algebraically & *algebraist*.

The word *balance* may
nevertheless have been
on the *and* syllable, *balance*;
It, like very many other Romance
words, has shifted forward its
accent on analogy with the
native words of the language.

The word *balloon* when
correctly pronounced is given the
French pronunciation the *l* being
silent (barley). The uneducated
person, it is at times pronounced
as an English word 'balloon',
this pronunciation is considered
vulgar and illiterate but I have
frequently heard it used by
persons of refinement and education
in conversation.

The word 'chamir' is pronounced in two ways 'chamir' and 'chamir'.
The first pronunciation is generally used when the word means 'the leather made from the skin of the chamir' and the latter pronunciation when it means the animal itself.

The most important is correctly
given the train position but
very frequently we have to
adjust it.

Leaving is correctly measured
by the time it takes to pass
the signal. It is measured by the
time it takes to pass the
signal. It is measured by the
time it takes to pass the
signal.

Flight is correctly measured
by the time it takes to pass
the signal. It is measured by the
time it takes to pass the
signal.

The pronunciation of *er* has
been in *clerk*, *derby*, *sermon*
seraphim, is probably due ultimately
to an "S" mutation of *sermoning*
-er as -ar. This custom is known
to have been extant in the 15th
century, in the poetry of Villon. In
Chaucer also, we find *derby*, *clerk*,
sermon, *seraphim* all pronounced as if
written -ar.

In America, we pronounce
derby and *clerk* as they are
written but in England both
pronunciations are heard with about
equal frequency.

Sermon is always pronounced
as written now by most speakers
in America. Always pronounced as

well-known.

In person and name, the
variety in spelling has been set to
rest by giving us two well-defined
words.

These words are used to be
pronounced as follows.

Water gives us the syllable
the two pronunciations stating that the
first two syllables can be pronounced
(kō-g-vi - y / kōr - 2 -). The first
pronunciation is more common
because it is more common in the
language with the other syllable.

The last syllable of 'mimada'
is correctly pronounced - it is not as
it is heard at the time it is heard - it is

in reality pronounced as in
clearly the 'mimada' has had an
influence on the pronunciation 'mimada'
correct pronunciation is (mimada)
(K P m mimada) but we hear the word
of 'mimada' at times as 'mimada'
'mimada' - it is

So also uncorrectly pronounced

Page 1

The word 'cylinder' has two
pronunciations which are used with
almost the same frequency in
the 'old' and 'new' forms, the
one in the latter pronunciation
is probably due to the influence
of the 'l'.

Page 2

The generally accepted
pronunciation of 'cylinder' is 'sil-inder'
(the 'l' is sometimes heard
in the 'old' form).

Page 3

'Cylinder' is generally accepted
as the only pronunciation of the word
in the 'old' form, but in the 'new' form
it is sometimes pronounced 'sil-inder'
etc. as heard in the 'old' form.
The word 'cylinder' is pronounced

These, and many other
conjunctions are correctly pronounced
(kərt —) but through analogy and
confusion with cart, cartly etc
we sometimes hear it pronounced
(kərt —).

So also contrary, contriving.
incontrary, incontrivably, incontrivance
discontrary, discontrivably, discontrivance

signature 'signature' has two correct
representations according to Webster
viz (saino) & (saino) & (saino).



The word here is
correctly pronounced (it is)
but at times we hear it pronounced
(it is) in a way which is
inappropriate to the occasion.

It is also the case that
the word (it is) and (it is)

The word here is sometimes
given the French pronunciation (it is)
but on analogy with such words as
one, two, three, etc. it is
correctly pronounced (it is).

Similarly the word here
dancing, dancer, etc.

Special independent pronunciation (it is)
Correct pronunciation (it is)

The word *data* has two
pronunciations (dā'tā) and (dātā), the
latter is the more frequent of the two.

The word *decade* is
according to Webster correctly
pronounced (dek'ad) but on
analogy with other words as *epoch*,
epoch, it is often pronounced
(dek'ad).

Similarly *distich*, *hemistich*,
hemistich

The words *decourse*, *decursively*,
decourousness can either be
pronounced (dek'ōrs) or (dek'ōrs)
according to Webster. The first
pronunciation is like an analogy with
the corresponding words *decursive* and
decursive + *decursive* + *decursive*
Similarly *distich*.



the case of the ...
the ... is the
...
...

The ...
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...

The word 'demon' is correctly pronounced 'dee-mŏn'; but in analogy with the demoniac, demoniacal etc, it is sometimes pronounced 'de-mŏn'.

The word 'deposit' is correctly pronounced (dee-po) according to Webster. It also has two other pronunciations both of which are very common and both due to analogy with other words beginning with de- the varieties are (dee-pŏ) and (de-pŏ);

'Demoniacal' is correctly accented on the first syllable but sometimes it is heard as 'demoniacal' or 'demoniacal'.

un-
The correct pronunciation of 'disputable' is (dis-tyū-ē) but very frequently we hear it pronounced (dis-tyū-ē).

un-
The word 'disputable' through analogy with 'dispute' etc. is sometimes pronounced (dis-tyū-ē). The correct pronunciation is (dis-tyū-ē).

disputable
The words 'disputable', 'disputant' are correctly accented on the first syllable but very frequently we hear them pronounced with 'disputable' probably we sometimes find them accented on the second syllable.

So also 'indisputable', 'indisputably', 'indisputableness', 'disputably'.

The 'i' in divan is short
in most cases but through analogy
with the many words in di (dī) + tī
it is now pronounced dī-
(dī-
tī).

According to Webster, the words
divile, divisible have two pronunciations
(dī-
vīl) and (dī-
vīl), (dī-
vīl) and
(dī-
vīl).

The second 'i' in divile
is sometimes pronounced long (ī)

The word drama has two
pronunciations equally correct (dram-
ma) and (dram-
ma).

The word 'drought' is
correctly pronounced (draut), but
we hear it pronounced (dro:t).

The word 'dynasty' is correct-
ly pronounced (din- -i) but through
analogy with such words as dyspepsia,
dysthetic etc. it is sometimes pronounced
(dis-).

The word 'dank' has two
pronunciations used with about
equal frequency viz (dank) and
(dant).

Edificatory may be accented
either e-di-fi-ca-to-ry or e-di-fi-ca-to-ry.
so also edificant

The words *equum*, *equat*
equation, *equat*^{equat}_{ion} are correctly pronounced with
long *e* (ij) but very frequently the
e is pronounced short.

Elongation is correctly
accented *el*ong a tion but very
frequently the *tion* syllable
receives the accent.

Elapsion is correctly pronounced
(elap^{ij}si^{ij}on) but it is most frequently
heard to be uttered (elap^{ij}si^{ij}on).

The word *equiv* is either
pronounced (ij^{ij}uiv) or (equiv).

space
The word can be pronounced
either (lɪˈdʒɪnəˌlɪzɪˈzeɪʃən) or

space
The word can be
pronounced either the way
around and

are
The word is pronounced
the same way as the word
but very frequently used it is
pronounced as if it were a
native English word - right -

space
The word English is pronounced
the same way as the word (lɪˈdʒɪnəˌlɪzɪˈzeɪʃən) but at times it
is pronounced (lɪˈdʒɪnəˌlɪzɪˈzeɪʃən).

allate

The word *allate*, *allat*, *allat*

allating, allat, allat, allat
are all the same, but the
first is the only one that
is used in the
e.g. (allat) *allat*.

all

allate

So also *allat*, *allat*, *allat*, *allat*.

The word *allate* has
two pronunciations (*allat* and
allat). The latter pronunciation
is the only one that
is used.

allate

The word *allate* can be
accented on either the first or
the second syllable. The accent
on the first syllable is the
more common.

In analogy with 'equality' the word 'equity' is generally used as a synonym for 'equality' and 'equity' is used to denote a third sort of equality, which is not strictly equal, but is equal in a broad sense. It is used to denote a third sort of equality, which is not strictly equal, but is equal in a broad sense. It is used to denote a third sort of equality, which is not strictly equal, but is equal in a broad sense.

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Quinine, however, was the
best, effective preparation but
we also heard it would work
as (it works).

Quinine is more
effective than the other
but we have it at times and
in the worst cases.
Similarly in some cases.

Extraction is performed
either (a) a dry (b) a wet
to also extract, extraction
isolation. The latter form
in the latter is highly
analogous with the other
as - which are common.

Impure, impure can
according to Webster be entered
in either the list of words
impossible. The distinction
between the two is the
presence of the letter 'e'.

Similarly, impure.

The word 'facade' is
correctly pronounced /fə'saɪd/, but
it is sometimes pronounced /fə'saʊd/.

The word fakir has two
spellings and two pronunciations
viz. fakir (fə'kɪr) and faquir
(fə'kɪr).

The word falcon has two
pronunciations according to Webster
in (falkən) and (fáɪ.kən)
also falconer, falconry.

It might be said that all
words beginning fal - have at
times the (fəɪ) pronunciation
whether that is the correct sound or
not. This is due to the influence
of the following 'l'

The word falcon is pro-
nounced either (fáɪ.kən) or (fəɪ.kən)

ferocity

On analogy with ferocious etc
the 'o' in ferocity is sometimes
pronounced long

rule
The word *herald* is pronounced
in two different ways both equally
correct viz *herald*, and (*herul*)

finance
The words *finance* and
financier are correctly accented
on the last syllable but some-
times they are accented on the
syllable next to the last.

flag
The word *flag* and its
derivatives have two pronunciations
the ^{second} being the correct one
viz *fläg* and *flag*
So also *fög*, *dog*, *foggy*
fogginess, *foggily*

The word food is constantly pronounced in two ways the first being the regularly developed form and the second arising from analogy viz (fuud, and 'fud).

The correct pronunciation of forest is (fɒrɛst) but we sometimes hear it pronounced (fəʊrɛst).

Franticism is either accented on the first or second syllable as frant'icizm or frant'icizim.

The word fraction is correctly pronounced (frɒkʃən) but very frequently it is pronounced (frɛkʃən).

1. Webster gives two no-
minations to *gait* *iz* / *gōt*, and
(*gōt*). The latter is the more
common by far.

The word 'gait' is accented
on either the first or the second
syllable.

The word 'gait' is correctly
pronounced (*gait*) but it is com-
monly pronounced (*gōt*). This latter
pronunciation is indeed very
common.

The word 'gait' is correctly
pronounced (*gait*) but probably through
analogy with the gauntlet, it is pronounced
at times (*gōt*)

11
reintroduced at the university

(Hörsatz) however, letters are
but: sometimes they are omitted
(Hörsatz)

as (Hörsatz) being verbs in
the context of pronunciation there are
as it is frequently given that
(Hörsatz) becoming

but 'Hörsatz' has two pronunciations
(Hörsatz) for the letters in the
and (Hörsatz). Its derivatives have
the same variation as (Hörsatz), (Hörsatz)

but 'Hörsatz' is exactly as before
as the letters that (Hörsatz) is
is as before as the letters

gauge
Gauge, gauge, gauging are
according to Webster correctly
pronounced (gawdz). He admits
that it is very frequently sounded
(gaung).

guise
'Guise' is according to Webster
pronounced (giz) but it is
most frequently pronounced (gaiz).

hauberk
'Hauberk' is correctly pro-
nounced (hauberk) but sometimes
it is sounded (haubert).

hauteur
The word 'hauteur' is
pronounced either (hauteur) or
(hauteur).

high-low
The exclamatory high-low
is according to Webster pronounced
(high-low) but very frequently it is
pronounced (hi-low).

herald
'Herald' is correctly
pronounced (herald) but the
pronunciation (herald) is often
heard. So also its derivatives heraldic,
heralded, heraldry, heralding heraldically

herald
A herald is pronounced
either (herald) or (herald)

hieroglyph
Hieroglyph is correctly pro-
nounced (hi-er-+) but on analogy
with hier, believe etc it is sometimes
pronounced (hi-j-+). So also hieroglyphic,
hieroglyphist.

'A' in 'av' is correctly
pronounced (hii-vu) but very
frequently though incorrectly is
pronounced (hii-vu)
So also in 'av', 'av', 'av'

Walter accents 'av' as
on the first syllable but it is
very frequently, in fact, most
frequently accented on the
second 'av'

'A' in 'av' is pronounced
with the initial 'h' sound
and silent

'A' in 'av' (hii-vu) is sometimes
pronounced incorrectly as (hii-vu)

The exclamative 'horrah' is pronounced either /həˈrɑː/ or (həˈrɑːh). It is also pronounced (həˈrɑːh).

Hybrid is pronounced either /haɪ-brid/ or /haɪf-rid/.

Hypnotic is pronounced either (hɪˈnɒtɪk) or (hɪz-ɒp).

'Squarance' sounds the 'a' correctly (i.e.) but at times it is pronounced (ɑː).

'Illustrate' is correctly accented on the second syllable but frequently we hear it accented on the 1st syllable. So also 'illustrating'.

implacable

'Implacable', 'implacably',
'implacableness', 'implacability' when
correctly pronounced, sound the
first 'a' as (æ) but at times it
is pronounced (e).

comparable

Comparable, incomparable, incomparably
are all accented
correctly on the second syllable
e.g. in - com - par - a - ble but on analogy
with compare probably they are
sometimes accented on the third
syllable e.g. in - com - par - a - ble

decorous

Decorous, decorously, decorousness
are all accented either third or second
syllable e.g. in - de - cor - ous or in - de - cor - ous

Indivisible, indivisibility, indivisible
have two pronunciations. The 'i' can
be pronounced either (oo) as in 'treasure'
here or (e).

Inflammation, inflammability
inflammable, inflammability
are correctly pronounced in flame
etc but in analogy with flame
probably, they are sometimes
pronounced like flame, etc.

Ingrain, ingrain, ingrain
can be accented on either the first
or second syllable e.g. 'ingrain'
ingrain

Also, innate, innately, in-
nateness e.g. innate or in-nate

Longing is correctly accented
on the last syllable but one but
at times it is accented on the first
syllable

So also inspiratory, either
in-spiratory or in-spiration.

Intercalate, intercalating, intercalated
can be accented on either the first
or second syllable e.g. intercalate
or intercalate

So also interpolator, interpolating
interpolator, intercession

Intervention, intervention
intervene are according to
Wilster pronounced (intər vɛnʃən)
but very frequently + Free are
pronounced (intər vɛnʃən)

valid

The word 'invalid' when used
as an adjective is accepted on the
same affix, when a noun, on
the 'inf' affix.

affix

Invalid, invalidity, etc., on
analogy with invalid, invalidity
is sometimes pronounced (in inf),
the correct pronunciation being
(in inf).

valid

The first 'a' in 'invalid'
is 'a' in 'invalid', 'invalidity' is pronounced
either 'ai' or 'a'.

Invalidity with 'invalidity'
invalidity, invalidity, invalidity.

infinitely

Conjunctive is pronounced
either (infinitely) or (infinitely).
'o' also infinitely

essence

The 'o' in invincible, invincibly
can be pronounced either (o) or (ou).
The former sound (o) is the
more frequent.

sound

The 'o' in pound, founders
generally is incorrectly pronounced
(ou) but is rightly sounded (o).

popular

The 'i' in popular, populate
populated, populating is, according to
Webster pronounced long but very
frequently it is sounded short.

lilabiter

lilabiter is accented on either
the first or second syllable.

laxation

W. Webster gives laxation
two pronunciations viz (lik'sion)
(lax'sion).

lava

'Lava' is correctly pronounced
(leivə) but it is also sometimes
pronounced (lawə).

So also Lazar, Lazarlike, lazily.

legend

'Legend' is pronounced either
(lijənd) or (leɪənd)

So also leisure, leisurely

either (lij —) or (le —).

laxation

laxation, laxative, laxness are cor-
rectly pronounced (lij —) but sometimes
they are pronounced (leɪ —)

Depurine

'Depurine' is pronounced either
(de-pur-in) or (de-pu-rin),
so also de-pur-in

Dever

'Dever' is correctly pronounced
(de-ver) but it is frequently counted
as (di-ver). Similarly de-ver

Licken

'Licken' is pronounced
either (li-kən) or (lit-ən).

Lien

'Lien' is pronounced either
(li-en) or (lai-en)

Lieutenant

Lieutenant, lieutenant, are
pronounced (li-ut-ən-ant) or
(li-ut-ən-ant) so also li-ut-ən-ant

accompany
Liquor is pronounced
either (līg wōk) or (līg wōk) or (līg wōk)

litre is pronounced either
(lītr) or (lātr).
So also litre.

Madam is generally
mispronounced (má-dam)
but we hear it still given the
French pronunciation (ma-dam).

Maestro is pronounced
correctly (ma-estro) but we
hear it sometimes
(ma-estro)

'manage' is pronounced
either (manij) or (man 2).

The first syllable in 'mediocrity'
'mediocrity' is correctly pronounced
(me-) but sometimes it is rounded
(mij-). So also metric.

'Membranous' is accented
on either the second or first
syllable. In the last case it is
spelt 'membranous'.

Meninge, menage, menaced
are correctly accented on the initial
syllable but they are sometimes heard
to be accented on the second syllable.

'Metonymy' may be accented
in either the first or second syllable

'Mobility, modicum
(-mō-bē-lē-tyū, mō-dē-kyūm)
are correctly pronounced but
sometimes they are
pronounced (mō-bē-tyū, mō-dē-kyūm).

So also monad, monadic,
monomania, monomaniac

'Nadā' is pronounced
either (nā-dā) or (nā-dā)

'Narrate' can be accented
in either the first or second syllable

national

The first syllable 'na-'
in national, nationalism, nation-
ality, nationalize, nationalized,
nationalizing, nationally, nationalness,
can be pronounced either (nei-) or (nae-)

nation

Nation is according to Webster pronounced (nik or tie) but very frequently it is written nation and pronounced (nik or tie)

move

'Move' according to Webster can be pronounced either (mou) or (mau)

negative

The 'ni' in negative is cor-
rectly pronounced (ni+) but some-
times it is sounded (na-)

abundant

O abundant, abundance, ab-
undantly, abundances can be accented
either on the first or second syllable

obscure

O obscure, obscurely, are
pronounced either (on-high-sent)
or (on-bei-i-sent)

oblige

O 'oblige' is pronounced either
(on-blake) or (on-bli-ge).

ominous

Ominous, ominously, ominously
are correctly pronounced (o-min-ous)
but on analogy with oven etc it is
sometimes incorrectly accented
(o-min-ous)

Opacate. 'Opacate' is accented on
either the first or second syllable

Pageant. 'Pageant', pageantry can
be pronounced either (paj -) or
(pej -)

Palatic. 'Palatic' may be accented on
either the first or the second syllable
e.g. pál-a-tic or pa-lát-ic.

Palper. Palper is correctly pronounced
(paulp -) but at times it is
pronounced (paelp -).

Partil. Partil is either pronounced
pártl or partl. In the latter case it
is spelled regularly partille the i being
pronounced (i).

Patrist, patristic, patristism,
can be correctly pronounced either
(patrist) or (patristic) etc.

Similarly, patron, patronage,
patronal, patroness, patronize, patronizing,
patronized, patronizingly, etc.

The 'v' in pedagogic,
pedagogical, pedagogue, pedagogy
is correctly pronounced, but
sometimes it is rounded (ov).

Presumptively, presumptiveness, per-
sumptory are all correctly accented
on the first syllable but they are
sometimes heard to be accented on
the second.

Effect

The verb 'perfect' can be accented on either syllable. It is probable, however, that in analogy with other similar words, the accentuation on the first syllable will become the recognized form.

Perpetuity

Perpetuity, perpetuity are correctly accented on the third syllable but there seems to be a tendency to accent it on the second.

Petal

'Petal' is pronounced either (petal) or (pi-tal).

Placard

Placard is correctly pronounced (plakard) but is sometimes sounded (plekard).

Politics 'Politics' should be accented
on the first syllable but sometimes
it is heard to be accented on the
second. So also politics

Portent 'Portent' is according to
Webster correctly accented on the
last syllable but very frequently
it is accented on the first syllable.

Precedent 'Precedent' (precedence), 'precedency',
'precedence' are all accented correctly
on the second syllable which is
pronounced (ai) but sometimes on
analogous with 'precedent' - more,
they are accented on the initial
syllable and then pronounced
(pré = dént). So also precedency

Privacy and private are pro-
nounced either (pri-jee) or (pri-see),
So also private, presage.

Presence, present have occasionally
the (pre-) pronunciation but according
to Webster (pri-) is correct.

Preterite is like presence but in
fact the (pret-) pronunciation is
by far the more common and generally
used.

'Patent' is pronounced (pate-nt)
or (pri-jent).

'Privacy' is correctly pronounced
(pri-see) but sometimes it is
pronounced (pri-see).

So also privateer, privateering,
privateer.

accents

'Proced' is accented either
the first or second syllable. It is
probable that the accent is
more likely to be on the
first syllable.

Prole

'Prole' is pronounced either
(pro'le) or (p'role).

Prussian

'Prussian' is pronounced
either (p'ru:ʃən) or (p'ru:ʃən),
So also Prussian,

Prole

'Prole' is pronounced either
(p'role) or (p'role).

Pythagorean

'Pythagorean' is accented on
either the 3rd or 4th syllable.

quadrille According to Webster, quadrille
is pronounced either (kwad-ril), or
(kadril)

Quinine 'Quinine' is pronounced
(kwainin) according to Webster.
It is also very frequently pronounced
(kwinnin).

Quarantine 'Quarantine' has the ² either
short or long according to the
accentuation which may be on the
1st or 2nd syllable thus (kwar-in-ee) or
(kwair-in-ee).

Quarantine 'Quarantine', 'quarantine', 'quarantine',
'quarantine', 'quarantine', are correctly pronounced
(kwair-in-ee) but on analogy with (kwair-in-ee)
they are sometimes pronounced (kwair-in-ee).

Rational, rationale, rationalism,
rationalist, rationalistic, rationalistic
rationalities, rationality, rationalizing
rationally, rationalness, as well as -
nounced either (rac) or (rai) -.

Refrangible is pronounced either
(refrangible) or re(fraggill),

The first syllable, re-
frang, is pronounced, pronounced, is
at times given the French pronunciation.
pronunciation.

Reparable, reparably as
correctly accented on the first
syllable but, sometimes it is heard
to be accented on the second.

Revoluble

Revoluble, according to Webster is accented on the first syllable but very frequently it is accented on the second syllable.

Pivotal

Pivotal is pronounced either (nik ou {et}) or as in French (nik ou {ei}).

Pisibility

Pisibility, risibility, piddle, risibly are pronounced (ris —) or (rais —).

Route

Route is pronounced either (raut) or (rait).

Sapphire

Sapphire is pronounced either (saph-air) or (saph-er).

English

According to Webster
is correctly pronounced with the
French nasal vowel, but sometimes
the English pronunciation (a) is
heard

Carlatina

Carlatina is accented
either car l'at in a or car lat in a

Carlatina

The 'a' in Carlatina is
correctly pronounced (a) but
sometimes it is also pronounced (i)

Carlatina

According to Webster
is pronounced with (i) or (e)

Carlatina

Semicalined is pronounced either
(se-mi-cal-ined) or (se-mi-cal-ined)

separatory

Separatory, Alparator are correctly accented on the first syllable but sometimes they are heard to be accented on the third.

divine

Divine, divinely, have short 'i' when pronounced correctly but an analogy with the great number of other words ending in 'e', where the 'e' shows a long vowel in the preceding syllable, this 'i' is frequently pronounced long i.e. (ai).

So also sometimes

sextagenary

Sextagenary is pronounced either sex a genary or sex a g enary.

Shire

Shire is pronounced either
(ʃɪr) or (aɪr), the first being
the older pronunciation.

Shire

The 'i' in 'short-lived' is
correctly pronounced long i.e. (ai) but
on analogy with lived p.p. & to live 'it'
is sometimes shortened:

Shire

'Sing' is correctly pronounced
(ɪŋ) but sometimes it is rounded
(aɪŋ).

Shire

The word 'simoon' referring
to an Asiatic wind, is also written
and pronounced 'simoon'. The first
is however the more common form
probably on analogy with 'typhoon'.

Delayed, delace, delacing,
delacement, are correctly pronounced
(pöläs) etc but they are sometimes
heard to be pronounced (pöläs).

So also pulcrum, pulcrus,
pulcring, pulcristic, pulcristical, pul-
cristically.

Spiracle is pronounced
either (spīrākəl) or (spīrəkl).

Squirrel, has two pro-
nunciations according to Webster
(skwērəl) and (skwērl).

The 'i' in strategic, strategical
is correctly pronounced (ij) but at
times it is heard to be pronounced
(ei).

pure

aphoric, aporetic, aporetically
apophoretic, apophoretically, apophoretic,
apophoretically are all pronounced correctly
(all the —, but: some times "apophoretically"
with apophore, apophoretically, are pronounced
apophore —).

aphoric

aphoric, aporetic, aporetically,
apophoretically, apophoretic, apophoretically.

starch

starch, starcher, standing,
starched, starching, starchless, starch-
less are according to Webster pro-
nounced (starch) but very frequently
they are pronounced (starch).

starchless

The 'i' in starchless is
correctly pronounced (i) but is
sometimes mispronounced (ii). This
is even a rather frequent mistake.

teap

Teap, Teapied are
correctly pronounced (Teap —, but
sometimes they are accented teip —,

Taniderry, taniderric, tan-
iderric are all correctly accented
on the first syllable but they are
frequently accented on the second

teat

Teat is pronounced either
(tijt) or (tit). In the latter case it is
written 'tit'.

teer

Teer is pronounced either
(teer) or (tijr).

teir

Teir is according to Webster cor-
rectly pronounced (teir) but (tijr) and (teir) are
frequently heard very frequently.

Tomato

Tomato is pronounced either
(təʊmætoʊ) or (təʊmɪtoʊ).

Tomato

Tomato is correctly pro-
nounced (təʊmɪtoʊ) but it is
frequently mispronounced (təʊmætoʊ).

Tomato

Tomato, tomato, tomato
are, according to Webster, pronounced
(təʊmɪtoʊ) etc but in analogy with the
numerous other words in the pronunciation
they are frequently pronounced (təʊmætoʊ).

Tomato

Tomato is correctly pronounced
(təʊmɪtoʊ) but it is often pronounced (təʊmætoʊ).

Tomato

The 'i' in tomato is pronounced
either (i) or (ai).

sub-
vowel

'Tubercle' is pronounced
either *tubercle* or *tubercle*.

g-
vowel

Tyranny, tyrannical,
tyrannizing, tyrannous, tyrannic
are all correctly pronounced (*tyr-*)
but they are often heard to be
pronounced (*tyr-*). Oligarchy

sub-
vowel

'Unborn' is accented on
either the first or second syllable.

com-
pound

Unsuspecting, unsuspectingly
are correctly accented on the second
syllable but they are sometimes heard
to be accented on the first syllable.
This is an anomaly in the great number
of words in (un-) which are accented
on the first syllable.

vacillate 'Vacillate' is pronounced
as accented on either the second
or third syllable.

vacate 'Vacate' is correctly accented
on the first syllable but is sometimes
heard to be accented on the second.

vale 'Vale' is pronounced either
(vach) or (vach).

vaporability 'vaporable, vaporate
vaporation, vaporific, vaporizable, vapor-
ization, vaporizing, vaporizing, vaporizing,
are all correctly pronounced 'vap —
but in analogy with their root-
word 'vapor' (vach), they are all
sometimes pronounced (vach) —

base 'Vase' is, according to Hester,
currently pronounced (vāz), but in
very many places it is pronounced
(vās).

'Vandal' is correctly pronounced
(vāndəl), but through analogy
with the words in 'air' it is often
pronounced (vāndəl).

The 'c' in 'vermicelli' is
pronounced either (/) or (v).

So also in 'vermicelli', 'vermicelli'.
In both these cases the (/) pronunciation
is their original Italian pronunciation
while the (v) pronunciation is an
analogy with the many other cases
before e + i where 'c' is pronounced (v).

'vowel, 'vowel' is correctly pronounced
(vowel) but sometimes it is heard to be
pronounced (vowel).

Water pronounced as
but very frequently the
is not pronounced at all.
So also when, when
pronounced

The 'i' in 'vowel' is
pronounced either (i) or (i).

Water gives as the pronunciation
of vowel (vowel) but the vowel
The latter pronunciation is
there heard that in the
in 'water'.

ya² is pronounced either
(jaipə²) or (jəpə²).

yea is pronounced either
(jəpə²) or (jəpə²).

Ze² is sometimes pronounced
(zəip²) although the correct pronunciation
is (zi²p²).



Wood's influence

Account

19 pages

The article a has varieties of pronunciation which are recognized when the word is attentively considered.

(1) In grave and emphatic speech, as in the latter unlettered interest, as soon as full sound is reached.

(2) In the most frequent and in common colloquial speech the only pronunciation is ∂ . This dulled or softened pronunciation is due to its habitual position.

This ∂ sound has some modifications according to its position.

(a) Before $n + m$, the 'a' is nasalized. This is caused in the following manner. The sound ∂ is made with the palate closed, in the nasal sound.

the palate is open and thus in the
mouth the sound is more like
the nasal sound, the palate is
raised a little too soon causing the
nasalization of the 'e'

107. Before gutturals, the 'e' is
gutIALIZED especially before g. This
is explained in a manner similar to 106

108 Before all other consonants the 'e'
has the effect of strengthening or lengthening
the next consonant of the word

(1) In very few cases does one
receive the full pronunciation and
the receive this it needs to be
given the emphasis.

(2) In my opinion it is no wonder
that it is nearly a vocal
e.g. "Jack n' his brother will go."

(3) It is also pronounced with
the short form of the syllable as in
pronunciation. It is very
frequently dropped according to the
idea it is retained or not but it
is more likely to be retained where
it is needed in the sentence
out of the context.

The cause of this ^{change in vowel} is
the want of accent. The vowel in
this word is very weak and is

5
The word *it* is normally
pronounced (ɪt) but when in a
very emphatic position e.g. *Run
it, leave it to me*, the
vowel is stressed and it is
pronounced (ɪt).

24
The prefix *it* when unstressed
and without any secondary stress is
pronounced (ɪt). At times, the
rhetorical emphasis is cast upon it
and it is pronounced just as in
I.S. where it was written 'it' in
1911. This is especially and frequently
the case in verbs where it has an
attributive and adverbial force.

The preposition 'by' is used
as it frequently is in
colloquial conversation, is turned
to (to) or to and: it latter is
weakened to (to).

The correct pronunciation of
'in' is (in - a - i - in) but it
is very frequently shortened to
(in - i - in).

The familiar word 'about'
as in 'about' is pronounced
(t) (a) (t) but very frequently it is
shortened to (t) (a) (t).

The word 'clothes' is pronounced
in two ways according to the stress
laid upon it: 'kloz, and 'kloz.

The latter pronunciation is much
the more frequent and is used
by many speakers in all conditions
of dress.

According to Webster 'demonstrate'
has two accentuations, ~~demonstrate~~
or ~~demonstrate~~ with the necessary
variation in pronunciation of
(dij. mon. —) and ~~dem. nst~~ (dem. nst)

The word 'diarrhoea' has the
accent on the 3rd syllable. Many people
put such emphasis on this syllable
that the final letter a is wholly
overlooked.

The verb + noun 'disuse'
are exactly the same but in the
noun the last 's' is pronounced /z/
while in the verb the last 's' is
pronounced /s/. They both have
the accent on the last syllable
but the accent in the verb is
stronger and carries more force
and meaning and thus the s was
voiced. This was also aided
by the fact that a difference
between the noun and verb-form
would even be sought for, for the
sake of distinctness of meaning and
to avoid ambiguity.

The ordinary pronunciation of do is (doo), but in certain cases, recent causes it to be written: first we notice that the writer of the word thought it was a new word, and that it remained the same. That it was a new word is shown in the following sentence:

1st That. If you did as you were told, the new word would be as do.

2nd. In the phrase 'I do', as frequently heard, the sound of the word has been distorted through being fused into a new word and having no account. Its pronunciation is do.

3rd. The same cause of lack of accent through its being an auxiliary verb and the commonness of the expression, 'has caused do' to be written to a simple 'd' in the every-day notation "I do it?"

Encyclopedia

The y in encyclopedia,
encyclopedist, encyclopedian, encyclopedical
is correctly pronounced (ai) but it
is sometimes shortened to (e).

Forehead

The word forehead has two
pronunciations both in use and
determined by the accent viz (fór hed)
and (fór ed)

Fortnight

'Fortnight' is correctly pro-
nounced (fórt-nait) but it is
frequently pronounced (fórt net)

Indurance

Indurance is frequently
both spelled and pronounced as 'Indure'
but there is an 'e' between the n and d
viz indurance



entirely identical, identical, identical
etc all pronounce correctly the
first syllable (ai). but sometimes
owing to its not receiving the
accent, it is shortened ^{to} (e).

my
'my' is most frequently
given to long pronunciation (mai)
This is peculiar because the word
is almost always in a positive
position. It is, however, probably due
to the meaning of the word 'my'
often however, it is shortened
(e) pronounced (me).

Mamma is pronounced in a variety of ways. According to Webster the correct pronunciation is (ma-má). However it seems to be given a variety of sounds, (mámma), (má-ma), (má-ma) & (má-ma) being heard.

So also. papa.

The 'miniature' is pronounced either (min i a t ũ r) or (min i j a t ũ r).

In 're-cogize', 're-cogizable',
 're-cogizance', 're-cogizee', 're-cogizer',
 the *g* is either pronounced or left out
 e.g. (re'kōgiz) or (rē'kōniz). This
 variety is due to the principal accent
 being placed on the initial syllable in
 're-cogize' whose great frequency of use drew
 the other words after it.

not.

'not' when used in connection
with other words has frequently a
contracted form

In such compounds as
hasent, hasnt, wont, wont
shouldnt, daunt, mightnt, might
oughtnt, isnt, arent, werent,
wasnt (isnt, arent, werent) a
short e has been inserted between
the final consonant of the verb and
the negative particle accompanied
by the weakening of the negative
particle. This is due to the principle
of ease of pronunciation and the
want of accent of the negative.

In the 'could not' and the
speaker will often say 'couldnt'
the negative being accented to

would it be unaccountable
if the word was first used
in 1800 and then dropped
altogether. But, now, our
don't are invariably explained
'Don't' is heard by children
These words would not be given
in the dictionary but they are
all used in everyday life.

25

'yhe' is a word which is
 given its long pronunciation but very
 rarely and when strongly accented.
 It is generally pronounced *yeh* before
 consonants and *yeh* before vowels.
 This shortening of pronunciation is due
 to the fact that 'the' is a brachy-
 word and as such has very
 seldom taken the accent.

26

'Véniz' is pronounced either
 (Véniz) or (Véniz)

27

The last syllable in 'Véniz'
 is pronounced either 'ai' or 'ei'.

When the auxiliary *will* is used
it is pronounced as mentioned in the
survey from (vii).

When used as an auxiliary,
according to the special type of its
meaning as it is accented and pronounced
in the sentence 'He will do it'. The *will*
would probably be pronounced (vii).

But 'will do it'. It is pronounced
(l).

Like 'He will do it'. It would
probably be a realized 'l'.

The cause of this weakening in
pronunciation is the want of accent
on the syllable 'will' and the syllable character
and used the word 'will'.

Its four shades of pronunciation are
(vii), (vii), (l), & (l).

should

The full pronunciation
would be /wɒdi/. The 'd' in the word
is original and is seen in English as
where it was pronounced. The loss
of this 'd' in pronunciation is most
probably due to the loss of the initial
'd', thus changing the word into a
monosyllable. In the combination 'd' is
a kind of pronunciation the 'd'
was dropped the 'd' being kept as a
true sign.

In such a sentence as 'I did do
it again', we see the word in its
original form, there being really a
'd'. This is as nearly a true sign
as can be found in English.
Careless speakers sometimes pronounce this
last case midway between 'did' and 'd'. The
three varieties are 'did', 'd', and 'd'.

'you' is generally pronounced
(juw). In colloquial conversation
especially before consonants it is contracted
to (jɪt). In some cases, where there
is a vowel following it is further
contracted to (ju).
24

These three (juw), (jɪt), (ju), are
the general pronunciations of the word.

In the common expression 'How
do you do?', the word is
repeated twice according to the speaker
and the one he speaks to. It is pronounced

'How do you (juw) do?' (politely)

'How do you (jɪt) do?' (casually)

'How do you (ju) do?' (familiarly)

'How do you (ju) do?' In one expression
sometimes written 'Howdy?' we must know
whether it is a contraction of 'How do you?' or
'How are you?'.

Present Participles ending in -ing. This 'g' is at times pronounced just as it was in the Anglo-Saxon Verbal Noun although it is much weakened.

Many times the 'g' is left unpronounced.

It is natural that ^{the} 'g' should be dropped in pronunciation. It is a continuation of those very same laws which caused the dropping of the 's' of the Anglo-Saxon and Old English past participles.

1) The participial ending has and guides in pronouncing it.

2) The letter 'g' is at the end of the word and all final letters

we liable to elision when used
as a noun

31 The above, combined with the
additional fact that the "movement"
"combination" is difficult to
pronounce, have no doubt
helped to make the word obscure
in pronunciation. It is simply
omitted in writing.



Words influenced by

Historical sources

25 pages

The cause for the difference
in accent is now and then
indicated as seen in the following
very few words is based on
historical causes, and acted
by analogy.

In A. B. whenever the accent of a prefix varies it is accented in a different manner, and is accented in verbs. This rule, contrary to the general A. B. rule that the root-syllable is the accent, caused such forms to be given in A. B. as *atropine*, *atropine*.

gubler's all-
für-seit

It was an analogy with the birds of the air and their freedom to come and go.

with a desire for some difference
between the two uses of the words
which caused this general difference
The fact that many words
of course mean things however
their stress also adds this
analogy to a great extent.

On account of this historical
basis for the analogy, it will
usually be more easily understood
although the explanation is the
perfect propriety of putting
an analogy

The word 'absent' shows a
variety of pronunciation when
used as an adjective and verb.
In the first case the accent
is on the first syllable 'absent'.
In the 2nd case it is on the
last syllable 'absent'.

Similarly 'abstract' (noun & adjective),
'abstract' (verb),
'accent' (noun),
'accent' (verb).

In America the word 'absent'
has been influenced probably by
the fact that in such words as 'the'
or 'they' the accent is put on
the first syllable when it is a noun
or verb and on the second when it is an adjective.



The word attribut like
'absent' has two nominatives accord-
ing as it is a noun or a verb

attribut - noun

attribut - verb

Similarly argument noun

argument verb

arguer

'Compound' used as a
noun has the accent on the
first syllable as a verb on the
last syllable.

[illegible]

meaning to call in a solemn manner (originate) and
to affect by magic arts.

Det.

June

list

as also (inverted)
 common (verb)
 common (noun)
 common (verb)

Webster allows common to be
 accented on either the 1st or 2nd
 syllable e.g. common (noun)
 A 2nd syllable is accented and it
 may be (common) or (common)

The word context is properly
 accented on the last syllable but
 when meaning 'that which is
 contained' it is generally used in the
 plural and accented on the 1st
 syllable, contexts

as above

context (noun)
 context (verb)

Frank

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30 also 'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

The word 'know' is the
transitive ^{verb} form of 'know'. The
probability is that it will
become the transitive verb
in the near future.

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)

'know' (verb)



2 o 220

forcé (nom)

forçait (ver)

gallant (nom)

gallait (ver)

impact (nom)

impact (ver)

impair (nom)

impair (ver)

impair (nom)

impair (ver)

impair (nom)

impair (ver)

impair (nom)

impair (ver)

impair (nom)

impair (ver)

impair (nom)

impair (ver)

So also *increase* (noun)
increase (verb)

'Increase' is a word in which the analogy with such other nouns and verbs has not been as yet wholly successful as it is accented on either the first or second syllable. The probability is that the first form will ultimately become the general one

increase (noun)
increase (verb)

increase (verb)

infield (noun)

infield (verb)

'Influence' is a word exactly opposite in its tendency to 'increase'. The verb and noun form are both accented correctly on the first syllable but at times the verb form is heard to be accented on the second syllable.

So also *in* *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way* *as* *above* *is* *in* *the* *same* *way*

is *correctly* *accented* *on* *the* *first* *syllable*

but *at* *times* *the* *self* *-* *form* *is* *heard*

to *be* *accented* *on* *the* *second* *syllable*

in *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way* *as* *above* *is* *in* *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way*

in *the* *same* *way*

out *leap* *(noun)*

out *leap* *(verb)*

out *look* *(noun)*

out *look* *(verb)*

over *joy* *(noun)*

over *joy* *(verb)*

So also

overpose (noun)

overpose (verb)

overreach (noun)

overreach (verb)

overthrow (noun)

overthrow (verb)

overturn (noun)

overturn (verb)

overturn (noun)

overturn (verb)

overturn (noun)

overturn (verb)

'Perfume' as a noun can be accented
on either syllable. It is probable that
the accentuation on the first syllable
will become the regular form.

per-fume or perfume (noun)

per-fume (verb)

Similarly the noun perfume or perfume

So also pre-contraction;

(last) treatment

préfixe (nom)

prolix (verb)

répondre: non,

picture (view)

(must be signed)

messaggi (verbo)

Present / none

James T. Murray

viuice (vuu)

proline (res)

(more) respected

progress (verb)

compact, round,

private (verl.)

Printed (over)

protest (verb)

So also rébel (noun),

rébel (verb),

rébel (noun),

rébel (verb),

rébel (noun),

rébel (verb),

rébel (noun),

rébel (verb),

rébel (noun),

rébel (verb),

rébel (noun),

rébel (noun),

rébel (noun),

rébel (noun),

rébel (noun),

rébel (noun),

rébel (noun),

rébel (noun),

So also *transport* (noun)

transport (verb)

transport (noun)

transport (verb)

transport (noun)

transport (verb)

transport (noun)

transport (verb)

transport (noun)

transport (verb)

transport (noun)

transport (verb)

transport (noun)

transport (verb)

transport (noun)

transport (verb)

The noun *transport* is also frequently
heard to be accented like *transport*
though incorrectly.

The word 'subject' has been
given the status of a noun because
its general and familiar use
The adjective is a rare word and
being used only in strictly
classical prose and poetry, it
has still retained the old French
accentuation

'any' is everywhere pronounced
as 'any'. It is, however, interesting to
note the Irish pronunciation, which is
a continuation of the old northern
dialectal form and the actual form
which is the source of the regular
development from the northern
form

The words 'again' and 'against'
are rightly pronounced (ə'geɪn) and
(ə'geɪnst) but very frequently we hear
(ə'gaɪn) and (ə'gaɪnst).
This latter pronunciation is due
to historical reasons and is
essentially dialectal also in places

'amen' is pronounced ə'meɪn
or ə'men (more or less)

The word 'ant' is generally
pronounced in America (ænt) and
in England the general pronunciation
is (æpnt).

The word 'is' is used in many
places in the Bible, but it is frequently
misunderstood.

Similarly the word 'candy' only
affected speakers say (kæ-n-dii)

Can't and chant are not found
in the dictionary but they are
common English words and have
like calm and labor the American
and English pronunciations

So also cast, castle, chance,
'chant' bath (Eng. bath, Amer. bap),
draw, fast, wash, back, grasp
chaff, shaft, raft, rather, after, last,
alone, rather, rather back, grass,
glass, as brass, last, back,
sinner, draft, draft, bath,
ghostly, aut.

There is a slight variety
of pronunciation in 'born' meaning
to be produced and when meaning
to be carried by the latter
case the sound of the vowel
is a little longer and the sound
of the n is more clear. In this
connection it is very frequently
written 'born' to distinguish
it from the other use of the
word. I must however
warn both 'born' & 'bring',
recognizing no difference in
pronunciation. The difference is
slight but it can be noticed
if looked for.

The word capillary can be
with equal correctness accented
cápillary or capíllary. It is probable
that the 1st will prove to be the
ultimate accentuation as it is in
accordance with the native accent.

Similarly cávil or caviíl

The word compatriot has two
pronunciations both recognized by
Webster viz (k-òrn pèi-trí-ot) and
k-òrn-pa(ri-ot).

Contra-dance Contra-dance through a confusion of
ideas is sometimes pronounced country-dance.

The word cub is sometimes spelled and
pronounced quib (k-wib).

The word 'death' is
correctly pronounced (dæθ, deθ).
The pronunciation is heard to be
sounded (dæθ).

The words, deaf, deafen,
deafened, deadly, deadness, ~~deafness~~
have two pronunciations viz. (dæf) and
(deθ). The first is the natural
English development of the word and
is the sound given to it by
Chaucer. It has the same vowel
as leaf, sheep, etc. The second
is the sound which has been
influenced. The first pronunciation
is most common in America, the
second in England.

either and neither each
have two recognized pronunciations
viz. (niðər)/(iðər), (niːðər)/(iːðər)

When we turn to the Irish
we see the pronunciation /iːðər/ and
(niːðər). This is the regular
descendant of the Elizabethan
pronunciation of this *i* as seen in
such words as receive, decide
then pronounced (riːsɪv), (diːsɪd). This
Elizabethan sound of *i* was changed
to the sound *i* seen in Mod.
receive, decide, probably through
analogical influence and comparison
with other words of the same
great number of words in the
such as believe, lie, lie, lie, etc.

The pronunciation /iːðər/ is due to
another cause. It is the regular

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...



Words influenced by
Phonetic Research
17 pages

The word 'ad' is pronounced
as a prefix, but is frequently
assimilated to the following
and is pronounced as 'a' in
many cases.

In addition, adjectives, adverbs, and participles
beginning with 'ad' are pronounced as 'a' in
many cases. For example, 'admirable' is pronounced
as 'a-mir-able' and 'advice' as 'a-vise'.
This is especially true in colloquial speech.

The word 'ad' is also pronounced as 'a' in
many cases. For example, 'admirable' is pronounced
as 'a-mir-able' and 'advice' as 'a-vise'.
This is especially true in colloquial speech.

the all words beginning with
i.e. with the syllable *ae* + another
syllable beginning with *ae* or *i*
and the first syllable not receiving the accent
the *ae* being pronounced as 'a',
the *i* of the first syllable
seems to be treated entirely
neglect as it is given
special emphasis e.g. accent
accusative, as certain, as the etc
The cause of this is of course
the lack of accent on the
ae + the fact that the next
syllable begins with *ae*.

A similar phenomenon is seen in
words beginning with the unaccented
syllable *ae* + another syllable beginning
with *i*. The *i* of *ae* seems to be treated as
above e.g. attain, attainable etc

Ensemble has a variety of pronun-
ciation in that careful speakers say
(an-sam-bul) while very commonly we
hear it pronounced (an-sam-bul)

Ensemble is correctly pronounced
(an-sam-bul) but very frequently we
hear it pronounced (an-sam-bul)

The word bass as used in
music should be pronounced (bas)
but the almost universal pronunciation
has come to be (bas).

The word 'bulletin' is cor-
rectly pronounced 'buletin', but it
is heard at times pronounced
'buletin'.

The correct pronunciation of
'boy' is (bɔi). We hear very
frequently 'boi' and 'bui'.

The proper pronunciation of 'board'
is (bɔ:rd) but we sometimes hear
it pronounced 'bawrd' or 'bawrd'.

The word 'cousin' is pronounced
'kuzin'.

The correct pronunciation of 'cousin'
is 'kuzin', but it is very frequently
pronounced 'kuzin'.

The word 'contrast' is usually pronounced /kən'trast/ but sometimes /kən'trast/ is used.

'Contrast' according to Webster has two meanings: /kən'trast/ and /kən'trast/.

The word 'contrast' is usually pronounced /kən'trast/ but sometimes /kən'trast/ is used.

'Contrast' is usually pronounced /kən'trast/ but sometimes /kən'trast/ is used.

The word brand-new when
used emphatically has to fall
the 'iv-rare' pronunciation
very frequently the 'i' is assimilated
to the 'r' in colloquial conversation
being pronounced 'brar-vii'.

The words delinquent, delinquency
delinquently are pronounced more
by making the sound syllable
at the 'k' and not with the
v. e.g. correct pronunciation (di-jin-kwen-si)
The other pronunciation is heard very
frequently. It gives the 'i' a more
mixed sound. e.g. (di-jin-kwen-si)

92

Webster gives two pronunciations
 for design - viz. ~~dis~~ (di-sain) or (de-zain)
 now the latter pronunciation is the more
 common and is almost necessary
 as the two words before and after
 a word should surely advantage
 it into z. So also predisposed, predisposed

trough

The words triphthong, triphthong
 triphthongally are correctly pronounced
 (dit —) but the majority of American
 speakers, in fact, the majority of all
 speakers pronounce it - dit - . The
 probable reason is that it is easier
 to pronounce p + th than f + th. The
 first syllable is accented and that also
 helps the p pronunciation as p + th
 has a more emphatic utterance than
 f + th. So also triphthong, triphthong

The word 'dall' has two
pronunciations (daal) and (dael).
The latter pronunciation is due to
the influence of the 'l'.

Dalla has the same two
variations (daal) and (dael).

The words 'galic', 'galic',
'galican', 'galician', 'galicize' are
all correctly pronounced 'gal' but
through the influence of the 'l',
they are very frequently pronounced
(gal-).

The word 'genealogy' is correctly
pronounced (jēn-ə-lō-jē) but sometimes it is
pronounced (zēn-ə-lō-jē) probably through
the influence of the preceding palatal.

So also 'genealogist', 'genealogically',
'genealogize', 'genealogical'.

Sing

'Gosling', 'gospel', are both correctly pronounced (gosling) and (gospel) but sometimes 'through the influence of the g, they are sounded (gɒsling) and (gɒspl).

So also gossip, gossamer and their derivatives

ish

'Garrish' is correctly pronounced (garrish) but sometimes it is sounded (garrif).

makin

'Makin' is pronounced in three different ways (makin) (makin) and (makən), the latter being considered the correct pronunciation.

mand. Mand. mander, mandering
are pronounced either (mɛnd) or
(mænd).

ph (1) Phosphate, Phosphate
are both written and pronounced
also, phosphate, phosphate, a
case of assimilation.

uv 'Quin' is pronounced (kwɪn)
or (kwin). It is probable that the
latter pronunciation will supplant
the other entirely as (kwɪn) is
hard to pronounce.

qu According to Webster quoth is
pronounced either (kwɒθ) or (kwɒp).
The latter pronunciation is due to the
influence of the w.

raspberry

'Raspberry' is correctly pronounced (rasp-ber-i) but sometimes it is rounded (raaz-ber-i), due to the influence of the r.

sorry

Sorry, torrid, horrid, are correctly pronounced (sor-i) etc but very frequently they are rounded (sorr-i). So also torrent, unenviable

swallow

Swallow is correctly pronounced (swallow) but is sometimes heard to be rounded (swö"l) (swö"l)

22. A very interesting phenomenon
of language is the way the p.
ending - it is pronounced
according to the context preceding.

Note the difference between
noted, paved, missed in the
first - it is pronounced /ɪd/ in the
second - d/ and in the third
example /t/. They are thus pro-
nounced differently, depending on the context.

The rules for the above
pronunciations are as follows:

1) After t and d, the 'd' is pro-
nounced /ɪd/.

2) After the other voiceless con-
sonants, it is pronounced /t/.

3) After the other voiced con-
sonants, it is pronounced /d/.

These three different movements
themselves can all be explained
according to well-known physical
laws

(a). In the first case, the desire
for stability or ease of movement is
the moving cause. When pro-
nouncing it and the tongue
is held above the vocal cavity.
When we pronounce the 't' it is the
tongue from the cavity it is
then in the position required
for (b). To change from the
position of the vocal cavity caused
by 't' to that caused by 'd',
a more complicated movement
is required by the tip of the
tongue has to be lowered and the

mouth opened. This syllable is
is initial and thus it is very
easy to see how in time the
'ed' should come to be pronounced
as 't', because the latter is
the easier to pronounce as shown
above.

b) That the 'ed' should be
pronounced as after the voiced
sounds is due to the voicing
of the sound and its initial
position. It is as if the vocal
element in the vocal sound
made the 'd' unnecessary. This
voicing of the sound makes
us to pass on to the next
syllable and when this can be
done with any facility we are

evolutionary position, the tendency
is to leave it to the correction
of time.

27. In the third case, it is
a sort of assimilation. The breath
current, before the syllable
it occurs, is influenced
upon the voiced current
it is in contact with. In other
words, the 'd' is not a voiced 't' but
it is but a voiced 't' that
this is the right explanation
is proved by trying to pronounce
the 't' as 'd' in words
like 'nature'. If we don't mind
the 'd' being pronounced, then
by the action of the voice we
have the 'd' which becomes,

Thus the general principle
be made. A breath movement
in order to keep the quantity
around constant must be immediately
followed by a second movement
for if such is the case the
breath movement becomes
more or the more constant
becomes breath i.e. assimilation
is bound to occur.

Note however that the
language is not a complete
statement of things the following
of the pp.

The above remarks refer to the
to the subject of the movement

Chlorophyll
42.5

Utopia

It was the English-French mi-
grated to England they were in a
semi-barbarous condition. They had
nothing which could be called a
literature. Utopia was the first book
and again was introduced in
the 16th, created by Thomas
More. It was a book of
ideas that gave a new
of human life, since then it
living warriors who had gained
civilization. They all have
reference to war and taking ex-
cursions and in them a fair re-
presentation of the manners and customs
of the age can be seen. After
Christianity was introduced many

Osteography

of these old maps were written down
the names of the maps - Lander's
being the first.

The only interesting remains in
this early map are those which are
to be seen, these are the names of the
maps of the world. This map is
the first map of the world
which was made by a man
of the world. It is the first
map of the world which was
made by a man of the world.
Therefore the map is the first
map of the world which was
made by a man of the world.
The map is the first map of the
world which was made by a
man of the world.

There can be no doubt now
that the origin of these maps
is to be traced to the first map of the world.

Orthography.

As the original Greek or Latin words
as found in words to history of
English sounds.

<u>Greek-Latin</u>	<u>Runic</u>	<u>O.E.</u>	<u>O.P. name</u>
F	ƿ	f	fein
ʃ	π	u	fu
ʒ	β	p	bon
A	Α	a	ae
R	Ὶ	r	raids
ƿ	ϰ (O.E. ƿ)	k	Q(u)
«?	χ	g	Q'g
ʋ?	ρ	u	ro'is
H	Η	n	haigh
N	ⱱ	n	na
I	ι	i	is
II?	δ	j	—
?	ζ	u	—
			Q(u) * (some pass.)
			Q(u) *

Orthography(s)

<u>Approximation</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>C.I.</u>	<u>C.I. Russian</u>
?	W	p	—
I	Y	z	—
Y, S	H	S	with as in *Silent*, single
T	T	t	two
B	B	b	beve
E	M	e	er?
M	A	m	name
L, V	L	l	large
<<	S	ra	iron
O	X	O	or
DD?	M	d	with as in *plea*, dark

Additional Russian

W	a	ac
W	o	os
W	J	ur
W	ra	tar

17th January 1917

The above mentioned case is now
under consideration. The latter
has been referred to the
proper authorities for their
consideration. The latter
will be dealt with in due
time. The case is now
under consideration. For a
time, the case is now
under consideration. The
case is now under
consideration. The case
is now under
consideration.

The above mentioned
case is now under
consideration. The
case is now under
consideration. The
case is now under
consideration. The
case is now under
consideration. The
case is now under
consideration.

C. A. Thompson (8)

During the war the P. were to be
found as late as the latter part of
the century. They were still used in
out-of-the-way places and in re-
mote localities. The P. were
a remnant of the old feather
days and so after a time, they
came to be considered as obsolete
and were not used.

The number of new species of
 plants in each of the various
 sections of the flora. The first
 section, about the first century
 before Christ, was in the
 British - Latin of the present day
 p. 110, and p. 111, these two
 p. 112 and 113, the rest.

1. *Theropoda*

Each letter of this Division -
Latin Alphabet was made to represent
the sound in the word to which
it was in the pronunciation of
British-Latin being more
consonant than that of the Continental
Latin the *Th.* series were and
will represent as far as their
difference would allow them to do.
The following is a table of the
series of letters now used in the
Anglo-Saxon Alphabet was taken
and the Anglo-Saxon Alphabet
which is described as given by
Lull in his *Primer* of the
Anglo-Saxon

Dr. Thompson's 10.

Initial

Lesson

Letter Lesson

A a

A a

B b

B b

C c

C c

D d

D d

E e

E e

F f

F f

G g

G g

3 3

H h

H h

I i

I i

K k

L l

L l

M m

M m

N n

N n

O o

O o

P p

P p

Orthography (1)

Irish

Baron

Alter-Baron

R r

R r

Y y

δ δ

z z

I z

U u

U u

P p

X x

Y y

Z z

P p

D δ

Irish English

We have seen thus far that the original P was a P which was altered at the introduction of the alphabet.

Orthography

The British-Latin Alphabet, having
but two letters behind them and
then as a set of phonetic
landmarks. Again in the transition
from O.C. to M.C. the orthography
was to receive another shock and
the bulk was a total revolution.
In the early period of the
orthography modified several in
characteristics by the transition
British orthography. Although the
orthographical changes between
O.C. and M.C. are so well defined,
the linguistic change is so gradual
that it is difficult to say
certain line of demarcation between
them

Ostracographs

The two ostracographs in the British are used in the 10th and 11th centuries. The Roman is used for a time after the Roman conquest of the island but side by side and influenced each other but to a very small extent. In course of time, however, owing to the great number of French sailors, French clergy, French soldiers etc. who had come into the country and the many other causes incident to a situation such as was seen in England under Roman rule and influence, this Roman-French ostracograph gained the upper hand and caused many changes in the

Orthography,

English Orthography in the 16th century
This is the first time that the
was noted

This is the first time that the
Orthography, that is, the
as is known, the traditional
communication of Latin which
tradition had been partially
lost by the middle century when
French was first written down.
By this time, the alphabet which
we had before became simpler &
only was used as a mere
variant of it. When the Latin
it was printed to give in
the 16th century from Latin times the
it was still retained as the

Therapsids

symbol of the new world; these
were known well to be
since the 18th century it was
introduced into England; this
French word came to represent the
symbol of the 18th century; the
and since 18th century
being written like 18th
written this word is to distinguish
it from the 18th = 18th

The 18th century
in 18th century the word in
Buffon's 18th century and as it
after with the 18th was used to ex-
press the prehistoric age not
only in French words as in 18th
but also in English words as in
18th or 18th = 18th

1. *Therapsid*

The introduction of this French
sound they 'i' to be almost entirely
disused for a time in 2. *Therapsid*.
In Late 3. *Therapsid*, however, 'i' was used
again as a variant of 'i'. *Therapsid*.
writing was very straight & plain
and as 'i' was written without a
dot, when in proximity with n, m, u,
w, it was liable to be mistaken
for some part of these letters. Thus
it became usual to write 'i' in
such words as *business* where
the sense requires unambiguous writing.
The use of 'i' was also used
for 'i' e.g. many early *Therapsid* manuscripts
had 'i' for 'i'.

Early *Therapsid* French had
in many words a sound between

() - Thursday 17.

Close 'o' and 'u'. As 'u' represented
the sound 'y' as well as 'u'
both in M.D. and in French, to
avoid confusion 'o' was used for the
sound 'u' and especially so when
in combination with such letters
as m, n, u (= v) and w, where the
u as the 'i' above would cause
graphic confusion. I must write
this 'o' (= sound 'u') as 'ū'.

In the M.D. 'o' is usually
written with a tilde above it, as
in the 'o' above, and a tilde
above 'u' because the earlier M.D.

manuscripts have a tilde above
'u' having become general in
the value of (y) as seen above.

Orthography

A new system was sought to represent
the. This was found in the late
P. mission with the same
smoothed in pronunciation into (m)
and thus introduced into late M.
as the symbol of 'm' e.g. $\text{m} =$
or. m .

The late 'm' was introduced into
and 'or' had become simple 'e' in the
of which, this 'e' representing both
the open and close 'e'. This usage
was also introduced into M.
orthography. I was with the
long 'm' 'e' as 'e' or 'm' distinguish
-ed from simple 'e' e.g. $\text{m} =$ 'm'
but 'e'.

In the first case 'm' was

Orthography

a distinction made in early m.d.
between close and open long 'o'
and that by writing 'oa' being a
consequence between the 'oe' &
and the 'm.d.' As a rule, how-
ever, no distinction was made in
m.d. orthography between 'oa' and 'oe'.

The 'oe' was sometimes kind
written 'ia', 'ea', in 'late m.d.' in
both French and English words
e.g. 'meine', 'meine', 'lie', 'deu', 'die'
the 'ie' being the 'oe' & the 'ea'
being the 'oe' & the 'ie' & the 'ie'
is into 'oe' & 'ie'.

the sound 'i' became the 'ie' & the 'ie' became the 'ie'.

C. Thuraxanthus,
 ab. voiced Dr. Y in Vol. 29. lute-
re. lute.

The Latin current was
not in '22 = 1891 but was
afterwards introduced into the
language through the German influence
and was expressed by two singular
'n's' joined together as a 'double n'
as it is still called. This double
n' soon drove out the old Runic
p from n. 2.

Old 'w' was pronounced as
out in late M.E. which led to the
general use of 'w' as well as 'u'
as the second element of diphthongs
as well as phonetic distinctions e.g.
know, how.

Orthography

In Oct 2nd, 1811, before
most serious had become in-
vitation to keep the same
before back more. This for the
provisional influence of
orthography. In 1813 the
of was written before 1811. The
and when doubled as in king,
picks, a being still retained before
of was written and again in
written.

Now up lines to all the
written words are in the same
written in the same
written.

The 1811. C had nearly the
same sound as the 1811.

Orthography

This chapter was not intended to
be a list of words.

In the text, in French words
and in occasional English ones, we
find a representation of the sound
of the letter which is not
exactly the same as in English.
e.g. here, where, were, war.

The difference in sound in
the letters 'e' and 'i' is not
made use of in the text.
The former is written 'e' and the
latter 'i' in the text and in the
e.g. here, where, were, war.
The latter is written 'i' and the
former 'e' in the text and in the
e.g. here, where, were, war.

Orthography (23)

In later French, the letter
'u' in 'langue', 'spandre' became
silent and thus 'qu' became the
symbol of 'quand'. This symbol was
introduced sparingly into the letter
in French and English words e.g.
quand and quest.

In French words, the initial
letter 'q' was generally written
with a 'u' in the middle, the result was
two syllables were pronounced as
one. Although the letter 'q' was
pronounced as a single letter in some
words e.g. 'quand', 'quand', 'quand',
it was pronounced as two syllables in
many words, e.g. 'quand', 'quand',
sometimes written 'qu'.

O (Thompson 23)

Latin 'z' represented by 'z' in many
old French. Latin 'z' and still later
it became 'z'. Some, however,
the case of the 'z' which was
at times written instead of 'z' in
English words, e.g., 'zeal' 'zeal'.

The 'z' found in 'zeal' and
for 'z' had many variations in
old French.

as in 'zeal' 'zeal'

as in 'zeal' 'zeal'

as in 'zeal' 'zeal'

as in 'zeal' 'zeal'

as in 'zeal' 'zeal'

as in 'zeal' 'zeal'

as in 'zeal' 'zeal'

The doubling of 'z' is written 'zz' in
Old French, 'zz' 'zz' 'zz' in French

(1) Phonography 20,

River.

In some of the early M. M. man-
uscripts 'p' and 'd' are both reserved,
the general usage being - that 'p' was
written initially, 'd' non-initially.
Much variation occurs. Some
manuscripts write 'p' only, e.g. "Pom-
perry, others 'd' only, e.g. "Perry.
The 'p', however, initially, represented
that 'd' in late M. M. and was then
gradually superseded in the 'Perry
in the 'Perry series. It was
noticed that initials that were
as early as the 'Perry con-
tinuations representing this word
were "Perry in the M. M.
"Perry in the M. M.

Orthography 271
of in Genesis and Exodus
1. 5.

2. 2.
1. 5.

On the other hand, 'th' was written
only in learned words etc and
had the sound 't' which it often
retained in M. and even into
New E. e.g. Thomas.

Old & new 'ph' was also
brought into M. being used in
learned words and names.

Besides these specific examples
noted above, M. has two more
general orthographic forms for 't'.
The first is a question mark
to 't' and these two, many words

(1) 1872-1873

obtained the ending 'e'. On this account probably and aided by its great influence, it became common to insert 'e' in the addition of a final 'e'. This added 'e'-final sign of "first" may have had no specific force or import, came to have a definite significance assigned to it. It came to be regarded as a sign that the word is the masculine gender and was long.

There is a general impression
among the British Government
that the preceding
is the best way of
proceeding in the
present circumstances
and that the best
way of proceeding
is to proceed in the
present circumstances

Calligraphy

Now the more was simplified and
two characters e.g. 日, 月, 水, 火, 土, 金

Modern Script

In the fifteenth century, the
form of our calligraphy was again
changed and took the form of
a development of the Chinese form
of Roman writing. This developed
into two forms the Roman and the
Simplified. There were two general forms
there was one particular form which
became common in the Northern
countries viz the Black Letter
which is now the standard form
and the Simplified form which
is now the standard form.

Orthography
forms as finding ourselves through
the resemblance and the invention
of printing

Room

A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f
G	g
H	h
I	i
J	j
K	k
L	l
M	m

Stair

A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f
G	g
H	h
I	i
J	j
K	k
L	l
M	m

Orthography (31)			
Roman		Italic	
O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t
U	u	U	u
V	v	V	v
W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z

Of these two forms the Roman has become by far the most common and is the ordinary and approved form used. The Italic is restricted to

Orthography (32)

where we need italics i.e. to express emphasis, importance, sentiment etc.

Modern orthography continues
indirectly the M.E. orthography
which as we have seen was itself
very conservative of letters. In M.E.
the difference between vowels
and consonants was less distinct
at the primitive period because the
vowel letters were not so well
distinguished. It was necessary
to make the orthography as
uniform as possible.

Old English orthography was
less uniform than it is at present
because the letters were not so well
distinguished. It was necessary
to make the orthography as

(+Syllabary)

the following is a brief summary of the
first 20 letters of the syllabary
as given in the original manuscript.
It was also noted in
writing, e.g. 'a' 'b' 'c' 'd' 'e' 'f' 'g' 'h' 'i' 'j' 'k' 'l' 'm' 'n' 'o' 'p' 'q' 'r' 's' 't' 'u' 'v' 'w' 'x' 'y' 'z'.
The first 20 letters of the syllabary
as given in the original manuscript
are listed in the following table.
The first 20 letters of the syllabary
as given in the original manuscript
are listed in the following table.
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as given in the original manuscript
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The first 20 letters of the syllabary
as given in the original manuscript
are listed in the following table.
The first 20 letters of the syllabary
as given in the original manuscript
are listed in the following table.

Orthography

added to many words which had no
kind of in m. or. or. or. or.

After a quantity written in
the manuscript, the question is
the length of the word is not
known, because otherwise this
kind of word is not suggested
on the manuscript. The word
could have been written in.

The M. confusion between
the use of 'and' is carried to
great lengths in m. or. or. or.
The following are some of the
examples which are given in
the m. or. or. or. or. or. or.
Early m. or. or. or. or. or.
Early m. or. or. or. or. or.

(Orthography 36)

inclusion in the word 'i' and 'j' is
and 'v'. But in some cases the
as a letter of the alphabet, and
as a vowel, and as a consonant. In
the former case, it is written
as 'i' or 'j'. In the latter case,
it is written as 'i' or 'j'. The
distinction between the letter 'i'
and 'j' is not always observed.
The letter 'i' is sometimes
written as 'i' and 'j'.

The letter 'i' is sometimes
written as 'i' and 'j'.

In early French, the letter 'i'
was written as 'i' and 'j'. The
letter 'i' was written as 'i' and 'j'.
The letter 'i' was written as 'i' and 'j'.
The letter 'i' was written as 'i' and 'j'.

(Thyagarath)

Initial 'f' was sometimes
omitted to denote the breath sound
which was still retained in
some proper names.

In M. 2. there was no distinction
in writing between open and close
and 'oo'. In M. 3. the close and
open sound is there more
distinctly marked. In M. 4. the
distinction is more marked. In
M. 5. the open and close
sounds being represented by the
addition of the letter a e.g.

close

ee

noon

open

ee

boat

The open 'o' was, however, even more

Orthography

frequently expressed his image with
the following arrangement
of letters. On the other hand,
this same method was used to
denote the class of letters
with the length of the following
arrangement of letters, etc.

We have noted above the
unimpaired character of the
orthography but this was a matter
of convenience in the arrangement
of the letters and the corresponding
arrangement in the orthography
is a complete orthography of
the letters and the arrangement of
the letters in this period of time.

(1) Orthography

that we find not only in the un-
written language which we call
orthography, but also in the
written language which we call
orthography. There are instances
of the fact that the orthography
of a language is not always
from its phonetic basis. The
writing of a language is not
always a direct reflection of
its phonetic basis. The orthography
of a language is not always
a direct reflection of its phonetic
basis.

If we compare the living
language of the past with the
dead language of the present
we are struck at once
with the fact that the
(1500-1600), we are struck at once
with the great advance which pro-
gressive language has made in the

Orthography (41)

Various "parent" English orthographies
in use have been in practice a
system of letter groups which are
entirely arbitrary, irregular, and
unintelligible, and the representation
of the language by the written
symbols.



Pronunciator

27/1/18

Pronunciation

In our Chapter on Orthography we have had occasion to speak much of pronunciation. Of spelling the interest was rather small and the change in spelling was not sufficient to indicate a corresponding change in pronunciation. In that article we have been obliged to note this change of pronunciation, in order to tell what the letter or letters signified. On this account, we will now devote this Chapter to pronunciation so that we shall not cover the same ground twice.

1. 2d English.

The pronunciation of 2d. has been

Pronunciation

determined to a considerable degree
of accuracy by intrinsic means
and by comparison.

The following is a table giving
the letters and their pronunciation

Words

a as in ask (ask) eg. land

loft

ā as in father (fāthə)

water

garment

æ as in man (mæn)

bad, man

ē as in these (ēz)

these, machine

ē as in rest (rēst)

rest, people

ē (open) as in men (mēn)

men, machine

The difference between these two

sounds is not expressed. The first is

the close sound as in men, the

Phonetic

It is the same as in the
end, etc.

as in say (sai) ag. tē, nē, tē

i as in bid (bid) bid, bid

u as in we (we) we, we

o as in do (do) do, do

o as in not (not) not, not

o as in not (not) not, not

u as in moon (moon) moon, moon

world

u as in moon (moon) moon, moon

y as in yes (yes) yes, yes

y as in yes (yes) yes, yes

It is the same as in the

end, etc.

It is the same as in the

end, etc.

Phonetic

Phonetic is the study of the sounds of language and how they are produced and perceived.

Phonetic is the study of the sounds of language and how they are produced and perceived.

Phonetic is the study of the sounds of language and how they are produced and perceived.

Phonetic is the study of the sounds of language and how they are produced and perceived.

ea	as	ae	+ a	e.g.	hall,
Te	as	ae	+ a		goal, tag
oo	as	e	+ o		low, now
oo	as	e	+ o		foot

Phonetic

Consonants

'b' was pronounced the same as in 'bad'.

'c' had a guttural sound like 'k' in 'cat', but in some words, the latter being written 'c'.

'c' was pronounced 'k' in 'cat'.

'c' was pronounced 'g' in 'cat'.

'd' was pronounced as in 'bad'.

'f' was pronounced 'f' in 'bad'.

Consonants of 'f' and 'g'.

'g' was pronounced 'g' in 'bad'.

'h' was pronounced 'h' in 'bad'.

'i' was pronounced 'i' in 'bad'.

'j' was pronounced 'j' in 'bad'.

'k' was pronounced 'k' in 'bad'.

'l' was pronounced 'l' in 'bad'.

'm' was pronounced 'm' in 'bad'.

Germanic.

When initial and combined
with m or n as in m , nm ,
e.g. again.

In other positions, it was pronounced
as m , e.g. m , nm , m ,
e.g. m = m e.g. again.

When initial and combined
in Present English e.g. m ,
When non-initial e.g. m ,
and finally it was pronounced
e.g. as the m in m and m
e.g. m . After front
vowels in some words it was
pronounced (C) as in German
e.g. m , m , m ,
It was originally pronounced
separately in m , m , and m .

Pronunciation

This diagram was intended to
represent the various sounds
of *h, k, p, q, r* in the
various dialects of the
language. There is no
one sound in all the
dialects. e.g. *h* in *haga*,
haga, *haga*, *haga*,
haga.

h not used in *haga*.

k a more variant *h*.

p was pronounced as in *Present English*

m -----

n -----

r -----

q not used in *haga*.

r had always a trilled sound as in
Scottish *haga*.

Consonants

's' was pronounced z except when combined with hard consonants when it was pronounced 's' as in English e.g. house, fast

't' was pronounced as in English e.g. tree, but not used in OE.

'r' was pronounced as in English e.g. river, but not used in OE.
It is found initially before the consonants 'p' and 'b' and is pronounced in both cases e.g. white, where. It is pronounced before all consonants and after vowels e.g. there, where.

'x' as in present English e.g. fox, but not found in OE.
'z' not used in OE.

Transliteration

The transliteration must be as
accurate as possible. The distinction
should always be made in
writing. For example, we must write
in (in) in (in) (in) (in)
etc.

The distinction between long and
short vowels must be clearly ob-
served as there are many pairs of
words only distinguished in this way
e.g. god (god), qod (god).

Notes

As to the general rule of work-
ing is to put the accent on the
first syllable of the word which is
stressed. For example, qod, qod, qod
This general rule has some exceptions

2 Pronunciation (10)

and irregularities.

In compounds, the first or main
signifying word has the chief stress e.g.
institutions

In compounds of Preposition + noun
the noun takes the accent e.g. in fact, house

In Compounds of Preposition + adverb, the
adverb takes the accent e.g. yesterday

In derivatives the accent is in the
original e.g. geography

Considerable irregularity is seen in
the case of prefixes

If the base has a rising accent
the prefix has a level accent

and the prefix is unaccented in

words e.g. preliminary, primary

2d, vis-, ex-, in-, although

Pronunciation (1)

unmarked particles always have the
accent because in this position
they are
primary.

The general rule for accent. Still
was to accent the modifying word
which was generally standing in the
word modified.

Middle English

The changes in the pronunciation
change which took place in the
transition to M.E. the pronunciation
of which will be given in the table to
follow.

1. The diphthongs ea , ie , eo , io became
monophthongs

2. The weakening of H. after vowels

1. Vowel changes

... the diphthongs were pronounced as
vowel changes. After the guttural vowels
a, o, u, & because of time making
a diphthong a diphthong.
e.g. bowel bogal.

3. A diphthong was also formed
through the inorganic 'i' which
was in before 'a' in the
which was in before the guttural
of 'i' and 'u' e.g. both, tomorrow.

4. 'e' became 'i' & 'o' became 'u'.

5. Lengthening of short vowels
before 'd', 'n', 'm', 'l', 'r', & 's'.

6. Change of 'e' to a diphthong 'i' & 'u'
e.g. hawk (hawk).

7. The change of single consonants
frequent.

Pronunciation (13).

8. The syllable structure of the language is characterized by the following features (with examples).

9. The syllable structure of the language is characterized by the following features (with examples).

10. Assimilation of the final consonant of the syllable to the initial consonant of the following syllable, forming a new syllable (e.g. p2).

The following table taken from the work of the author on the subject of the syllable structure of the language is supplemented by the following features:

This table is supplemented by the following features of the syllable structure of the language:

2. The syllable structure of the language is characterized by the following features (with examples).

Phonetic

is iai' hui is iai' hui
 an an' (an) " an' (an)
 e em' (em) " em' (em)

I had a few before
 certain combinations as in
 the 'ai' the resulting long vowel
 which was distinct from the short
 is derived by italic i in the extracts
 and glossary.

2 iai' hui is iai' hui
 e e' (e) " e' (e)
 i i' (i) " i' (i)

i, la lere, lere (l) " there (p e a)
 is iai' hui " iai' hui

is mei' (mei) " mei' (mei)
 is iai' (ai) " iai' (ai)

is iai' (ai)

Pronunciation (5)

[illegible]

Pronunciation

The only consonants which need special mention are the following

1. *b*, *p* and *t* when initial or final had the voiced sounds *z*, *dh* + *v* except when before voiced consonants and when doubled.

2. *a* and *f* in words of French origin were pronounced as in Mod. Fr.

3. *au* and *ou*, *z* = *ts*

4. *bc* was used for *ss*.

5. *sch* was pronounced *sh*.

6. *h* was pronounced (*x*) i.e. as *th* in Ger. *ach*, everywhere except when initial.

7. *ch* was pronounced *tsch*

sch ----- *stsch*

8. *c* was at times pronounced *s*.

Pronunciation (17)

9. ϕ and ψ in French words were pronounced as in Italian, viz. ϕ .

10. z was pronounced ϕ as in the same words.

11. ϕ as today was pronounced ϕ .

p was silent in ϕ and ψ - words.

As in O. French, ϕ and ψ were pronounced alike.

There is to be pronounced alike except

where there is a distinction

between ϕ and ψ and ϕ and ψ were pronounced alike.

There is to be pronounced alike except

where, in both cases, pronounced ϕ .

Stress

The principle of stress in

O. French was the same as that in O. French.

being modified in some respects

by the influence

of the accent in French was

Pronunciation

For many words, on the last syllable
and they retained their accent when
introduced into English. This is
just contrary to the English rule
of stress and thus it is that these
words of French origin "throw back"
their stress towards the beginning of
the word. In any other French
words kept their original stress through
the direct analogy of English words
borrowed like them. The natural stress-
less, throw the stress forward.

Quantity

1. Short vowels were unaccented
after a short strong vowel
2. O. long vowels were generally

Phonetic transcription

Divide the vowel into three divisions
and we shall have three of Sweet.

First - Modern English	1500 - 1600
Second - - - - -	1600 - 1700
Third - - - - -	1700 -

In our notice on "The History of English
Phonology" we have touched upon. For this reason, we
shall not take it up so minutely as
under other circumstances
'a' became the broad 'ae'.

Before it, a glide 'w' was
added.

'a' was rounded after w & u
except when a back consonant
followed it e.g. was (was) was
In second Mod. E. 'ae' lengthened

Pronunciation

Before I write out this 'Pronunciation' as
found in (a) at the end of the

Modern. period.

'i' and 'e' have remained unchanged
in German in the last 100 years.

and afterwards, except in the

and 'e' have remained unchanged

(1) was written again to the

'i' generally appears as 'i' in the
German now.

'o' was written in German now.

to the present time. I have in fact in

before 'i' not followed by a vowel

it became like 'i', and then

changed to 'e' which was afterwards

in French. I have made it 'i'.

It was originally in the modern



Phonetic

to (ai) which was lowered afterwards to (ai).

'e' was lowered into 'i'.

'f' was narrowed to s and afterwards to 'i', being thus linked with 'i', except when an r preceded, in which case this development was arrested at the 'i' stage e.g. great (grait) but 'u' was dignified to 'u' e.g. house (haus).

'o' was raised to 'u' and the triangle becoming u e.g. moon (mun).

'o' was first narrowed to (oo) and then made into (u) e.g. stone (stoun), but (u) was the old form and was not mainly through the influence of the 'i'.

1. Vowelization (23)

This 'ui' was short as in 'fruit' and 'juice' and 'ui' in some words especially 'juice' and 'fruit' in the early stages of the language. It was short as in 'fruit' and 'juice'.

'ei', 'ie' became 'ei', 'ie' became 'ei' and thus these two sounds became very similar so that it was common to have 'ei' instead of 'ie'. The two distinct sounds were lost in the early stages of the language. Modern English has (ei) and (ie) made into (ei).

'oi' after several variations finally became 'oi'. The influence of the spelling 'oi', 'oi', 'oi', 'oi' is evident in the early stages of the language. It was short as in 'fruit' and 'juice'.

In some cases the 'oi' was lost, the

Phonetic (24)

remains 'a' following the same course
as 'i'. 'ai' from 'i' and 'a' before vowels
was dropped in a very early stage and
the same course

'ai' became regularly (ie, i)

'ai' became 'ie' and then (ie, i)

'ai' became (ie)

All these changes were thus

included under 'ie'. The third main

change the stress was shifted to the
second element and became thus

ie, ie. After (n, f, z) and frequently

after 'l', the 'j' was dropped.

ie, ie developed into oo.

Phonetic

'p', 'b', and 'k' were first in next position
'p' was then a full vowel and

Phonetic notation (25)

the letter 'y' is written as 'y' in the word 'yacht' but in 'yacht' it is written as 't' in 'yacht' and in such words as 'yacht', 'yacht', 'yacht' etc.

the letter 'y' is written as 'y' in the word 'yacht' but in 'yacht' it is written as 't' in 'yacht' and in such words as 'yacht', 'yacht', 'yacht' etc.

'y' is written as 'y' in the word 'yacht' but in 'yacht' it is written as 't' in 'yacht' and in such words as 'yacht', 'yacht', 'yacht' etc.

The back 'y' is written as 'y' in the word 'yacht' but in 'yacht' it is written as 't' in 'yacht' and in such words as 'yacht', 'yacht', 'yacht' etc.

eg. 'yacht' (yacht)

'R' is written as 'R' in the word 'yacht' but in 'yacht' it is written as 't' in 'yacht' and in such words as 'yacht', 'yacht', 'yacht' etc.

the letter 'y' is written as 'y' in the word 'yacht' but in 'yacht' it is written as 't' in 'yacht' and in such words as 'yacht', 'yacht', 'yacht' etc.

Pronunciation (26)

1. before a consonant being represented merely by a preceding glide (e).

'R' shows great influence on the preceding and following vowels.

(a) It developed a glide vowel before it in some words e.g. *flüß* (flood).

(b) *er, in, un* spelled *er(er), in(in), un(un)*.

(c) The (e) representing *er* when final

as before a consonant. *er* (er) *er* (er) *er* (er).

It was dropped in pronunciation in very many words *paß, paß, paß, etc.*

'*ij*' and '*iz*' became in *be* and

Old Modern Eng. (*f, z*).

'*u*' rounded a following *er* and was

dropped out. It was also dropped in

many weak syllables

Pronunciation 27.

'k' was dropped in pronunciation in very many words e.g. knight, kneave, knock etc.

'g' was dropped in 'graw'.

'ng' was shortened to n, except in comparisons of size & time.

't' dropped in many words like thistle, whistle, rustle etc.

'd' preceded by a vowel and followed by n, became 'ð' in many words and likewise 'ð' often became 'd' in combinations with 'i' and 'e'.

'b' dropped in pronunciation in many words as in birds, birds, thought etc.

Stress

In the matter of stress, we find that in some English words the stress is on the first syllable and in some on the second.

Pronunciation

The first rule. The first-syllable
which is generally the first, is a
rule which has been the subject of
words, especially long ones, the
accent of the entire word must
the accent to be thrown on to the
first syllable or at least to be thrown
forward in many words. This
tendency has become stronger
and stronger.

This is the general rule for
foreign words but many retain
their original stress. Some "foreign"
words, coming into English, retain
their original stress, some being used
as proper nouns and some as common
words. It might

Propositions

He laid down as a general rule that
the more general a word is, the more
origin he would, the more likely it
is to be given the positive stress.

On this account, we see the same
foreign word translated in many
different ways in the same language
from the same source.

In French, English, the meaning
of words upon which it is very strong
and therefore the majority of words
are given a great emphasis and are
strongly given.

The most general principle of
grammar is that the word stress
is given to the most important word.

Communications,

Letters

The President, Mr. [Name], may be
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Harry D. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Phonetic Alphabet

English Sounds" gives general tables
showing the sounds of the old,
the old and modern English and
their development. As a
result, these tables will be given
English Vowels.

<u>Old</u>	<u>Med.</u>	<u>Living Eng.</u>
man	man	man
eat	eat	eat
hard	hard	hard
name	name	name
water	water	water
helped	helped	helped
heaven	heaven	heaven
stale	stale	stale
edge	edge	edge
stone	stone	stone

Handwritten title in Persian script, likely indicating the subject of the manuscript.

Handwritten header or title in Persian script.

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Handwritten text in Persian script.

Lat.	Long.	Wind.	Sea.	Temp.	Bar.
10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50	50	50
60	60	60	60	60	60
70	70	70	70	70	70
80	80	80	80	80	80
90	90	90	90	90	90
100	100	100	100	100	100
110	110	110	110	110	110
120	120	120	120	120	120
130	130	130	130	130	130
140	140	140	140	140	140
150	150	150	150	150	150
160	160	160	160	160	160
170	170	170	170	170	170
180	180	180	180	180	180
190	190	190	190	190	190
200	200	200	200	200	200
210	210	210	210	210	210
220	220	220	220	220	220
230	230	230	230	230	230
240	240	240	240	240	240
250	250	250	250	250	250
260	260	260	260	260	260
270	270	270	270	270	270
280	280	280	280	280	280
290	290	290	290	290	290
300	300	300	300	300	300
310	310	310	310	310	310
320	320	320	320	320	320
330	330	330	330	330	330
340	340	340	340	340	340
350	350	350	350	350	350
360	360	360	360	360	360

~~5700~~

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